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STRATIOMYIIDAE

E. LINDNER

**RHAGIONIDAE, TABANIDAE,
ASILIDAE, BOMBYLIIDAE**

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1. STRATIOMYIIDAE

Von ERWIN LINDNER (Stuttgart) *x^{ref}*

DAS BRITISCHE MUSEUM betraute mich mit der Bearbeitung der Stratiomyiiden der „Ruwenzori-Expedition 1934/35 des Britischen Museums“. Die Ausbeute der Expedition bestand aus 22 Arten in 57 Exemplaren, die zum überwiegenden Teil von Dr. F. W. Edwards zusammengebracht wurden und die durch die besondere Güte der Erhaltung bzw. die auf den ersten Blick sich verratende fachmännische Behandlung schon beim Fang sich auszeichnen. Diesem letzteren Umstand ist es auch zu verdanken, daß verhältnismäßig viele kleine Formen gefunden wurden, und daß die Pachygastrinen in zahlreichen neuen Arten festgestellt werden konnten. Nicht weniger wie 11 der 22 Arten der Sammlung gehören zu den Pachygastrinen und 6 von ihnen waren bisher unbekannt.

Die meisten neuen Formen stammen natürlich aus der Hochregion des Ruwenzori. Besonders ergiebig war offensichtlich das Hochlager im Namwamba Valley, von wo ich je eine neue Solvine, Geosargine, Stratiomyiine und nicht weniger wie 4 neue Pachygastrinen beschreiben kann, zu welch letzteren noch 2 bekannte Arten hinzukommen.

Von den neuen Arten dieser Hochregion ist eine als neue Gattung festgestellt worden (*Himantochaeta*), und sehr interessant ist das gemeinsame Vorkommen einer neuen *Platynomyia* zusammen mit *Platynomyia dimorpha* Kert. Ich benenne sie zu Ehren des Sammlers *Platynomyia edwardsi*. Beide Arten sind sehr ähnlich, aber deutlich verschieden und in der neuen Art scheint ebenso der Hochgebirgscharakter zum Ausdruck zu kommen (Verdunkelung), wie bei einer neuen *Microchrysa ruwenzoriensis* (von derselben Örtlichkeit) mit auffallend langer Behaarung. Überraschend ist das Vorkommen einer *Drosimomyia* (*mercurialis*), die sehr ähnlich der von Kertész beschriebenen Art *Dros. natalensis* ist.

Merkwürdig scheint, daß der Charakter der Gattung *Plecticus* in der neuen Art *rufipes* vom Mobuku Valley aus 7–8000 ft. Höhe so wenig verändert ist. Nicht nur daß das Tier überhaupt keine Verdunkelung aufweist; auch die *p*, die bei den meisten Arten \pm schwarz gezeichnet sind, sind fast ganz ungezeichnet rot.

Der höchste Fundort, der Mt. Karangora, 9900 ft., brachte noch eine neue *Microchrysa*; ein bemerkenswerter Fund, insofern als er den Unterschied dieser

tropischen Hochgebirge von unseren europäischen aufzeigt, in welchen in über 3000 m. Höhe sicher keine *Microchrysa* mehr vorkommt.

Im Ganzen kann gesagt werden, daß das Ergebnis der Untersuchung darauf hinweist, daß aus den afrikanischen Gebirgen noch viel neue interessante Formen, besonders aus den höheren Regionen zu erwarten sind und daß die früher vermutete Armut Afrikas an Pachygastrinen darauf zurück zuführen ist, daß die meisten „Sammler“ in Afrika eben „Großwildjäger“ waren.

Hanauia gracilifemur sp. n.

♀. Schwarz, mit der gewöhnlichen gelblichen Zeichnung und silberigen Behaarung auf Kopf und Thorax. Rüssel und Taster wie bei den beiden andern Arten gelblich. Fühler etwa $1\frac{1}{2}$ so lang wie der Kopf, dunkelbraun, auf der Innenseite etwa bis zur Hälfte zart gelblich. Schulterflecken, die Verbindung zu den Flügelwurzeln und das Schildchen gelb; dieses an der Basis schwarz oder schwärzlich. Hüften und *p* gelblich. Die Tarsen gegen das Ende gebräunt. Endtarsen ganz dunkelbraun. Ebenso die *t3* dunkelbraun, mit Ausnahme der Basis auf der Innenseite und einem ebenso hellgelblichen, dorsalen Streifen von der Basis bis etwa zur Mitte. Abdominaltergite schwarz, mit schmalen gelben Hinterrandsäumen. Von der Mitte des Abdomens ab macht sich eine Orangefärbung bemerkbar, die sich nach hinten allmählich erweitert und die am Hinterrand des 5. und Vorderrand des 6. Tergits sehr stark auftritt. Bauch gelb. Flügelgeäder typisch.

5–7 mm.

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., und Fort Portal. 3 ♀.

Auch diese neue *Hanauia*-Art ist sehr ähnlich *aurolimbata* Lind. und einer andern neuen Art aus dem Sudan (*H. tibialis* Lind., 1938, Mitt. Deutsch. Ent. Ges. E. V., 8:67). Sie unterscheidet sich von *aurolimbata* durch die weniger als zweimal kopflangen Fühler und dadurch, daß das 1. Geißelglied beträchtlich dicker und länger als die folgenden Glieder ist. Von *tibialis* ist *gracilifemur* durch die längeren, schlanken *f*, die auf der Unterseite weniger dicht gekörnelt sind, und durch die Färbung der *t3* verschieden.

Ptecticus elongatus Fabricius, subspec.

Es liegt zweifellos eine Subspecies vor, die sich von der Stammform nur wenig unterscheidet. Die Unterschiede sind folgende: Geringere Größe, leichte Verdunkelung der Oberseite, größere Schwarzfärbung an den *p*. Der Beginn des 2. Tarsalgliedes der *p3* und das letzte Tarsalglied sind in größerer Ausdehnung schwarz. Nicht nur die Vordertarsen, sondern auch die 4 Endglieder der Mitteltarsen sind schwarz (bei der Stammform sind sie rötlichbraun!).

10 mm.

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Kilembe, 4500 ft. 2 ♂ 1 ♀.

Ptecticus rufipes sp. n.

Kopf wie der der vorigen Form. Nur die Fühler etwas größer, orange-farben. Stirn schwarz, Scheitel hinter dem Ozellenhöcker gelb. Thorax rötlichbraun, auf dem Mesonotum leicht verdunkelt, aber ohne deutliche Streifenzeichnung. Behaarung gelb, auf den dunkeln Stellen schwärzlich. p rotgelb. Schwarz sind nur das basale Drittel der t_3 und die Behaarung der 4 Endtarsalglieder an den p_1 und p_2 . Tarsen der p_3 ganz rostrot. Flügel an der Basis gelblich, an der Spitze leicht grau. Abdomen rostgelb, dorsal durch dunkle Behaarung dunkel, das 5. Tergit in der Mitte mit einem schwarzen Fleck. Hypopygium groß, rostgelb.

11,5 mm.

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Mobuku Valley, 7–8000 ft., 1 ♂. Die Art steht der vorigen sehr nahe, ist aber sofort an den mit Ausnahme der schwarzen t_3 -Basis ganz rostroten p_3 zu erkennen.

Chrysochroma consors Grünberg

UGANDA: Budongo Forest, 7.ii.35. 1 ♀.

Chloromyia caeligera sp. n.

♀. Kopf schwarz und schwarz behaart. Augen gleichmäßig klein facettiert, mit schwarzer, nicht sehr dichter Behaarung. Fühler braun, basal und apikal dunkler. Thorax und Schildchen dunkelgrün, grob gepunktet, schwach glänzend, auf dem Mesonotum etwas anliegend goldgelb, an den schwarzen Pleuren weißlich behaart. Flügel grau getrübt, an der Basis ungefärbt durchsichtig. Schwinger weißlich. p gelbbraunlich, f \pm schwarz, die Enden braun. Abdomen wie das Mesonotum grob gepunktet, mit nicht sehr auffallender, gelblicher Behaarung, dunkelgrün, in der Mitte violett. Auf dem 2., 3. und 4. Tergit findet sich an den Vorderrändern je ein großer Spiegel ohne die grobe Punktierung, von prachtvoll blau violetter Färbung.

7 mm.

KENYA: Nairobi, x.1934. 1 ♀.

Microchrysa loewi sp. n.

♂. Fühler rotgelb. Kopf schwarz, Untergesicht glänzend smaragdgrün. Pleuren grün, glänzend. r_4 vorhanden, Randmal gelb. Abdomen honiggelb, letztes Tergit etwas dunkler. p gelb, f_3 und t_3 mit braunem Ring.

♀. Fühler dunkelbraun (bei dem einen ♀ aus 8000 ft. Höhe schwarz). Stirn schwarz ohne weißes Bändchen. Hinterkopf schwarz. Untergesicht smaragdgrün, ebenso die Pleuren; Sternalregion wie beim ♂ schwarz. p gelb

mit braunen Ringen an f_3 und t_3 , sowie Andeutungen solcher an t_1 und t_2 .
Abdomen ganz violett, an der Basis grün.

5-6 mm.

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Kilembe, 4500 ft. und Mt. Karangora, 9900 ft.; Kigezi, Mt. Mgahinga, 8000 ft., 4 ♂, 2 ♀.

***Microchrysa edwardsi* sp. n.**

Die neue Art ist *M. loewi* nahestehend. Sie unterscheidet sich aber durch die etwas andere Form des Kopfes, seine grün-violette Färbung, die braungelben Basalglieder des Fühlers, und die größere D.

♀. Kopf und Körper grün und violett. Stirn stark violettblau, glänzend. Untergesicht smaragdgrün. Behaarung weißlich. Von einem hellen Bändchen der Stirn ist nichts zu sehen, nur von einer Querrfurche; es ist aber möglich, daß sich darüber bei frischen Stücken doch das helle Bändchen findet. Fühler braungelb (das 3. Glied fehlt!). Thorax und Schildchen grün mit violett. Pleuren grün. Behaarung kurz, gelblichweiß, auf dem Mesonotum nach vorne gerichtet. Flügelrandmal und Adern gelb, die Adern proximal der D gebräunt. D ziemlich groß. r_4 vorhanden, aber auf den beiden Flügeln schwach. p einschließlich Trochanter und Vorderhüften gelb, in der distalen Hälfte von f_3 und t_3 mit je einem breiten dunkelbraunen Ring. t_1 apikal wenig deutlich gebräunt. Tarsen apikal gebräunt. Schwinger gelblich. Abdomen dunkel violett, mit weißlicher Behaarung. Bauch schwarz.

5,5 mm.

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Bwamba-Pass (west side), 5500-7500 ft., 1 ♀.

***Microchrysa ruwenzoriensis* sp. n.**

Die Art könnte als neues Genus, zum mindesten als neues Subgenus aufgefaßt werden. Die Behaarung des Ozellenhöckers und des Untergesichts ist viel länger, die oberen Augenfacetten des ♂ sind weniger vergrößert wie bei den andern Arten.

♂. Obere Augenfacetten größer wie die unteren. Stirndreieck und Untergesicht smaragdgrün, ersteres durch eine tiefe Längsspalte geteilt, beide ziemlich lang bräunlich behaart. Fühler klein, rotbraun, apikal dunkelbraun. Thorax und Schildchen smaragdgrün glänzend, mit aufrecht stehender längerer Behaarung und darunter nur halb so langer. p bräunlichgelb, mit dunkleren Endtarsen. Flügel mit Ausnahme des gelben Randmales und der hellen Basis schwach grau. Schwinger gelb. Abdomen dunkelgrün, glänzend. Die Tergite durch starke Einschnitte stark gewölbt.

♀. Stirn schwarz, ohne weißes Bändchen. Untergesicht grün. Behaarung am Kopf sehr fein und kurz. Thorax violett. Auf den Pleuren grün, glänzend. Fühler rotbraun, apikal braun. Abdomen rotgelb mit schwarzen letzten

Tergiten, schwarzen Seitenrändern, Seitenflecken und Mittelflecken der andern Tergite. Erste zwei Segmente sehr schmal. *p* gelb, nur mit Spuren von braunen Ringen an *f*₃ und *t*₃. Tarsen gegen das Ende bräunlich.

Die Zusammengehörigkeit dieses ♀ mit dem vorher beschriebenen ♂ ist nicht ganz gesichert.

4–5 mm.

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 2 ♂ (incl. type); Kigezi, Mt. Sabinio, 7000 ft., 1 ♀.

Microchrysa ? sp. n.

Das Stück ist dem ♂ von *M. loewi* sehr ähnlich, hat aber ganz gelbe *p*, mit Ausnahme der etwas geschwärzten Endtarsen. Es ist vielleicht eine var. oder eine ab. von *loewi*. Solange nicht größeres Material aus Kenya vorliegt, möchte ich von einer Beschreibung und Benennung Abstand nehmen.

4 mm.

KENYA: Chania Falls, 4000 ft., 1 ♂.

Die mir bis jetzt aus Afrika bekannt gewordenen *Microchrysa*-Arten können nach folgender Tabelle bestimmt werden:

BESTIMMUNGSTABELLE (nur für die ♀)

1. *r*₄ fehlt. Stirn grün, mit weißem Querbändchen. Abdomen schwarz mit violetter und dunkelgrünem Schimmer. *t* ohne schwarzen Ring . . . ♀ *deannulata* Lind.
*r*₄ normalerweise vorhanden 2.
2. Stirn des ♀ ohne weißes Bändchen 3.
 Stirn des ♀ mit weißem Bändchen, blauschwarz. Fühler gelb. Abdomen violett mit gelbem Saum, *f*₃ und *t*₃ mit schwarzen Ringen . . . ♀ *circumscriptum* Loew.
 (♂ mit Ausnahme des Kopfes wie das ♀)
3. Stirn des ♀ blaugrün oder violettblau. Fühler, wenigstens die Basalglieder, gelb; *f* teilweise mit schwarzem Ring. Abdomen dunkel, nicht grün . . . 4.
 Stirn des ♀ schwarz 5.
4. Stirn des ♀ blaugrün. Fühler gelb, *f*₂ and *f*₃ mit schwarzem Ring. Abdomen schwarz. ♀ *scutellaris* Loew.
 Stirn des ♀ violettblau. Fühlerbasalglieder gelb; *f*₃ und *t*₃ mit je einem breiten, dunkelbraunen Ring. Abdomen dunkelviolett . . . ♀ *edwardsi* sp. n.
5. Fühler schwarz oder teilweise dunkelbraun. Abdomen ganz violett, an der Basis grün. *f*₃ und *t*₃ mit schwarzen Ringen. Endtarsen bräunlich . . . *loewi* sp. n.
 Fühler nicht schwarz 5.
6. Fühler braun. Abdomen blauschwarz. *f*₃ und *t*₃ in der Mitte breit schwarzbraun, *p*₂ fast ganz schwarzbraun . . . ♀ *congoensis* sp. n. *
 Fühler rotbraun, apikal braun. *f*₃ und *t*₃ nur mit Spuren von schwarzbraunen Ringen. Abdomen rotgelb, mit schwarzen letzten Tergiten, schwarzen Seitenrändern, Seitenflecken und Mittelflecken der andern Tergite. Erste zwei Tergite sehr schmal ♀ *ruwenzoriensis* sp. n.
 (♂ Stirn, Ozellenhöcker und Untergesicht sehr lang behaart).

* *congoensis* Lind. in Bull. Mus. roy. d'Hist. natur. Belg., vol. XIV, No. 54.

Eulalia disparina Lindner aff.

Augen etwas behaart. Kopf ganz schwarz, Untergesicht etwas mehr gerundet wie bei *disparina*. Färbung und Behaarung von Thorax und Schildchen, ebenso das Flügelgeäder wie bei dieser Art. Das Abdomen hat nur zwei Paare gelber Seitenflecken, die nach innen gerundet sind und die auf den Tergiten 3 und 4 liegen; dazu ist der Seitenrand dieser Tergite und des letzten gelb gesäumt. Bauch gelb wie bei *disparina*. *p* etwas mehr verdunkelt wie bei dieser Art.

8 mm.

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 1 ♂.

Das Exemplar zeigt große Ähnlichkeit mit der von mir beschriebenen *disparina*.

Eulalia blastulaefrons sp. n.

Kopf ganz grün, mit schwarzem Ozellenhöcker, etwas verdunkelter Fühlerbasis und ebensolchen Querfurchen oberhalb dieser. Die Stirn ist durch eine Längsfurche und drei Querfurchen in 6 stark gewölbte Segmente geteilt. Die Mittellängsfurche und die oberste Querfurche schneiden sich im Ozellenhöcker. Rüssel schwarz. Untergesicht stark hervortretend, an den Seiten etwas silberig behaart. Stärker golden ist der Augenhinterrand behaart. Fühler ziemlich schlank; 1. Glied wesentlich länger als das 2., schwarz, 2. rostgelb, 3. schwarz. Thorax und Schildchen grün mit schwarzem, anliegend golden behaartem Mesonotum. Auch die Sternopleural- und Postnotalregion sind schwarz. *p* braungelb mit verdunkelten Endtarsen. Flügel mit 2 *m*-Ästen aus *D*. Abdomen grün mit schwarzen Vorderrandquerstreifen der Tergite 2–5. Bauch grün.

7,5 mm.

UGANDA: Kalinzu Forest (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Platyna hastata Fabricius

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Kilembe, 4500 ft., 7 ♂; Kalinzu Forest (*Jackson*), 2 ♂.

Platynomyia dimorpha Kertész

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 3 ♂ 1 ♀.

Platynomyia edwardsi sp. n.

Bei dieser neuen Art ist der Geschlechtsdimorphismus derselbe wie bei der vorigen: Das Abdomen des ♂ ist fast dreieckig, das des ♀ rund bzw. flaschenförmig. Der schöne Silberglanz der ♂ von *dimorpha* fehlt bei der neuen Art,

alle Individuen sind aber sofort als *edwardsi* kenntlich an der Anordnung der goldgelben, anliegenden, nicht sehr auffallenden Behaarung des Mesonotums, die im vorderen Teil zwei parallele Streifen der schwarzen Grundfarbe frei läßt.

Kopf schwarz, Fühler braun, apikal dunkler, Fühlerborste schneeweiß, das Untergesicht wie bei *dimorpha* an den Seitenrändern und ebenso der Hinterkopf unten weißlich behaart. Rüssel schwarz. Thorax und Schildchen schwarz mit anliegender, nicht sehr auffallender Behaarung auf Mesonotum und Schildchen. *p* gelblich, Flügel etwas mehr gebräunt wie bei *dimorpha*. Schwinger groß, elfenbeinweiß, mit gelblichem Stiel. Abdomen beim ♂ dreieckig, beim ♀ rund, flach, schwarz, glänzend, dorsal etwas weniger glänzend, mit groben Grubenpunkten und Härchen darin. Außerdem sind Seiten-, Hinterrand und Unterseite länger weißlich behaart.

4–5 mm.

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft.

Argyrobrithes argenteus Grünberg

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Kilembe, 4500 ft., 2 ♀.

Diese von Westafrika und dem Kongogebiet bis Ostafrika verbreitete Art war aus Uganda bereits bekannt.

Chelonomima notata sp. n.

♂. Die Augenfalten sind sehr groß, die oberen viel größer wie die unteren. Nur die ersten drei bis vier Fühlerglieder sind gelb, die übrigen schwarzbraun. Hinterkopf flach, oben schwarzbraun; Cerebrale und unterer Teil hellgelb. Thorax hellgelb, glänzend, mit zwei breiten dunkelbraunen Seitenstreifen, die auf die Seiten des Schildchens übertreten, mit zwei schmäleren, schwach braunen Mittelstreifen vor der Naht und mit einem dreieckigen Fleck auf den Pleuren vor den Flügeln. Metanotum und Postnotum ebenfalls dunkelbraun. Behaarung des Thorax spärlich, abstehend. *p* hellgelb, mit Ausnahme der schwarzbraunen Tarsen und *t3*. *t3* in der Mitte der Außenseite und distal davon in Form eines schmalen Streifens hellgelb. Auch *t2* außen braun. Flügel farblos, durchsichtig; Adern dunkelbraun mit Ausnahme der farblosen *m*-Äste und *cui*, distal der *D*, sowie der an, die nur an der Basis ein kurzes Stückchen dunkelbraun, dann farblos ist. Stigma schwach braungrau. Schwinger grau mit hellgelbem Stiel. Abdomen hellgelb; das 4. und 5. Tergit dunkelbraun, nur an den Seiten gelb. Behaarung des Abdomens lang, abstehend, weißlich, spärlich.

5,5 mm.

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft., 1 ♂.

Enderlein errichtete 1914 diese Gattung mit der westafrikanischen *Ch.*

partiticeps und zwar beschrieb er nur das ♀. Man könnte versucht sein, in der neuen Form das ♂ dazu sehen zu wollen. Es liegen mir gleichzeitig ♂ von *partiticeps* vor, die sich doch sehr wesentlich von dem neuen unterscheiden.

Tinda nigra Macquart

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Kilembe, 4500 ft., 3 ♂.

Aspidacantha aethiops sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Das Stück zeigt sehr große Ähnlichkeit mit *atra* Kert., unterscheidet sich aber u.a. durch die *p*-Färbung und die andern Proportionen im Flügelgeäder. Ich halte das Stück für ein ♀, wenn auch die Stirnbreite für ein solches etwas gering ist; sie beträgt etwa $\frac{1}{7}$ der Kopfbreite; Kertész gibt für *atra* $\frac{1}{10}$ der Kopfbreite für das ♂ an.

♀. Stirn glänzend schwarz, in der unteren Hälfte mit einer Längsfurche. Wangen an den Augenrändern mit weißlicher Pubeszenz. Fühler ganz hellgelb.

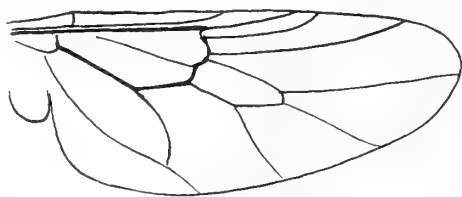


Abb. 1.—*Aspidacantha aethiops* sp. n.

Thorax und Schildchen schwarz, etwas porig. Mesonotum silberig behaart, besonders an den Seiten vor der Quernaht, längs dieser, vor ihr und vor dem Schildchen. Dieses oben flach, unten etwas gewölbt und am Ende mit einer ziemlich scharfen Spitze. Es ist die Form der Dornen, die sich bei sehr vielen afrikanischen Stratiomyiiden findet und die man mit der Brust einer Negerin vergleichen könnte. Der obere flache Teil des Schildchens ist etwas glänzend, kaum behaart, und etwas porig, der untere Teil und die Seiten sind mit dicht stehenden Stiftchen bestanden, die kurze Härchen tragen. *p* fast ganz gelblich, nur mit schwach angedeuteten bräunlichen Ringen. Flügel am Vorderrand vor dem gelblichen Randmal mit einer deutlichen wolkigen Bräunung, die an dieser Stelle, *c*, *sc* und *r1* erfaßt und auch die *R1* erfüllt; sonst farblos mit gelblichen Adern. *r4+5* ist verhältnismäßig lang; somit ist das Verhältnis der Randaderabschnitte 5, 6, und 7 ungefähr 1 : 0 : 1 (keinesfalls wie bei *atra* 12 : 0 : 27).

2,5 mm.

UGANDA: Budongo Forest, 1 ♀ (?).

Nach der Feststellung dieser neuen Art, die ich für nicht identisch mit *A. atra*

Kert. halte, glaube ich, daß auch früher von mir als *A. atra* bestimmte Tiere aus S. Rhodesia, die etwas robuster sind als die vorliegende Art eine andere Art sind.

***Aspidacantha atra* Kertész**

In diesem Stück glaube ich das bisher unbeschriebene ♀ zu *A. atra* Kert. sehen zu dürfen, wenn auch das Flügelgeäder in seinen Proportionen sich nicht ganz mit der Zeichnung deckt, die Kertész davon gibt.

♀. Die Stirn nimmt fast $\frac{1}{3}$ der Kopfbreite ein; sie ist glänzend schwarz. Der Ozellenhöcker tritt ziemlich stark hervor. Die beiden Fühlerbasalglieder sind klein, gelblich, das verhältnismäßig große 3. Glied ist braungelb mit dunkler Borste. Behaarung wie beim ♂. *p* gelblichweiß, die *f*₂ und *f*₃ mit breiten braunen Ringen in der Mitte. *f*₁ in der Mitte nur mit schwacher Verdunklung. Von den gelben Adern ist nur die Basis von *r*₁ vor dem Randmal dunkel.

2,5 mm.

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 1 ♀.

***Neopachygaster africana* sp. n. (Fig. 2)**

♂. Kopf schwarz. Stirn am unteren Ocellus am schmalsten, etwa $\frac{1}{10}$ Kopfbreite, gegen die Fühler breiter. Fühler deutlich über der Mitte des Kopfprofils. Behaarung nur sehr spärlich, oben dunkel, unten hell; neben den Augen

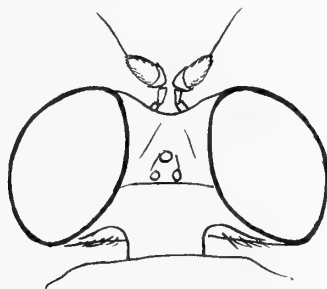


Abb. 2.—*Neopachygaster africana* sp. n.

feine weiße Ränder auf den Wangen. Fühler braun, in der Mitte (2. und Basis des 3. Gliedes) gelblich; Fühlerborste gelblich. Körper schwarz, Mesonotum und Schildchen spärlich, anliegend, goldgelb behaart. Auf den Mesopleuren nur ein Büschel silberweißer Haare. Schildchen ziemlich flach, in einem stumpfen Winkel zur Präscutellarfläche. Abdomen rund, etwas breiter als der Thorax, mit nicht auffallender gelblicher Behaarung. *p* samt Hüften gelblich, die *f* vor dem Knie wenig dunkler. Flügel leicht grau, Randmal gelb, Adern braun, Schwinger schmutzigweiß.

♀. Stirn fast von $\frac{1}{3}$ Kopfbreite, glänzend schwarz. Schwingerknopf mit einem braunen Fleck an der Wurzel. Sonst vom ♂ nicht verschieden.

3,5–4 mm.

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 2 ♂, 2 ♀ (incl. type ♂); Kilembe, 4500 ft., 1 ♀.

Die Bestimmungstabelle Kertész führt auf *Neopachygaster* Aust. und zweifellos ist der Platz für diese neue Form auch ganz in der Nähe, wenn sich auch der Habitus nicht ganz mit der europäischen Gattung deckt. Die Afrikanerin ist schlanker, auch hinsichtlich der Flügel und Fühler. Es widerstrebt mir aber unnötigerweise neue Gattungen zu schaffen. Besonders hervorgehoben zu werden verdient eine Bildung an den Fühlern, die der Tendenz der Streckung dieser Form entspricht. Es ist ein kleiner gliedartiger Fuß, auf dem jeder Fühler sitzt. Kertész hat ihn auch für *Abiomyia* erwähnt. Er ist so deutlich entwickelt, daß man versucht sein könnte von 3 Basalgliedern zu sprechen!

Ein weiteres ♀ von Budongo Forest, 7–8.xi.35, hat dunkle Basalglieder der Fühler und helles 3. Glied.

Himantochaeta gen. n.

Eine Gattung aus der nächsten Verwandtschaft *Neopachygaster* Aust., die viel Ähnlichkeit mit der vorhergehend beschriebenen Art dieser Gattung zeigt. So findet sich bei ihr auch das dort erwähnte Merkmal des gliedförmigen Fusses, auf welchem das erste Fühlerglied aufsitzt. Zur Aufstellung einer neuen Gattung zwingt aber die riemenförmige Endborste des Fühlers, die eine nähere Verwandtschaft mit *Argyrobrithes* und Gattungen, die sich um diese gruppieren, verraten, Formen mit spindelförmigem Komplexglied. Bei der neuen Gattung ist das Komplexglied aber länglichrund, seitlich zusammengedrückt.

Der Kopf ist ziemlich hoch und breit. Thorax, Abdomen und *p* wie bei *Neopachygaster africana*! Das Schildchen ist etwas aufgerichtet und ziemlich spitz endend, am Rande mit zahlreichen Körnchen.

Himantochaeta cultellata sp. n. (Fig. 3)

♂. Kopf schwarz. Stirn etwa von $\frac{1}{8}$ Kopfbreite. Ozellenhöcker ziemlich hoch. Die beiden ersten Fühlerglieder ziemlich klein, das 2. innen etwas vorgezogen; alle drei Glieder des Fühlers braun, innen gelblich. Fühlerborste riemenförmig, etwas länger wie die Fühlerglieder zusammen, schwarzbraun. Wangenränder weißlich feinhaarig. Thorax und Schildchen schwarz, mit anliegender, unscheinbarer, gelblich oder weißlich glänzender Behaarung, die vorne Spuren von zwei Längsstreifen freiläßt und an der Schulter etwas länger und mehr glänzend ist. Die glänzend schwarzen Pleuren tragen auf den Mesopleuren silberweiße Behaarung in Form eines Streifens, der einen gegen die Flügelwurzel

geöffneten Winkel bildet. Flügelgeäder wie bei *Neopachygaster*. *R*₁ schmal, das Randmal wie die Adern gelblich, nur *r*₁ vor dem Randmal braun. Schwinger bräunlichgelb.

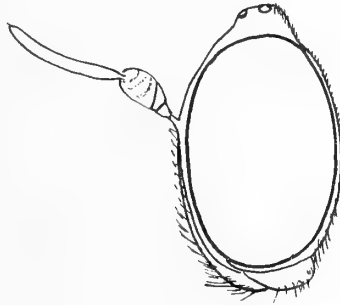


Abb. 3.—*Himantochaeta cultellata* gen. et sp. n.

Das ♀ unterscheidet sich nur durch die breitere Stirn (etwa 1/3 Kopfbreite) vom ♂.

3,5–4 mm.

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 2 ♂ 1 ♀.

***Drosimomyia mercurialis* sp. n.**

♂. Die Beschreibung paßt ganz auf die Angaben Kertész', bis auf die folgenden Punkte.

Der Komplex des 3. Fühlergliedes ist nicht rötlichgelb, sondern dunkelbraun und kontrastiert dadurch lebhaft mit den hellgelben Basalgliedern. Mesonotum, Schildchen und Abdomen sind fein silberig glänzend, allerdings so, daß davon nur bei bestimmtem Lichteinfall etwas zu sehen ist; andernfalls erscheint z.B. das Abdomen vollkommen samtschwarz, mit Ausnahme der spärlichen, längeren, abstehenden, weißlichen Behaarung. Hüften und *p* gelblich. Flügel mit obiger Ausnahme wie von Kertész für *natalensis* angegeben. Schwinger weiß. 2,8 mm.

UGANDA: Ruwenzori, Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 1 ♂ (?).

Zweifellos eine *Drosimomyia*, wenn auch Kertész in seiner Gattungsdiagnose angibt, daß „der Hinterast der Radialis“ (= *r*₄) fehlt. Bei dem prächtigen vorliegenden Stück ist *r*₄ aber auf beiden Flügeln deutlich vorhanden, wenn auch die Neigung zur Rückbildung in verschiedenem Masse auf beiden Flügeln wahrnehmbar ist. Die Diagnose Kertész müßte somit ergänzt werden: „*r*₄ fehlt gewöhnlich“ oder „*r*₄ fehlt bei Stücken aus Natal, ist aber bei nördlicher beheimateten ± vorhanden.“

Das Stück vom Ruwenzori dürfte ein ♂ sein.

2. RHAGIONIDAE, TABANIDAE, ASILIDAE, BOMBYLIIDAE

By H. OLDROYD, M.A. *xy*

(With Plates I and II)

THE material dealt with in this paper comprises all the Brachycera-Orthorrhapha collected by the Ruwenzori Expedition, excepting the families Stratiomyiidae—already reported upon by Dr. Lindner—Empididae and Dolichopodidae. Unless it is otherwise stated, all the specimens mentioned below were collected by Dr. F. W. Edwards, and are deposited in the British Museum.

RHAGIONIDAE

The family Rhagionidae is very poorly represented in collections of African Diptera. Bezzi (Ann. S. Afr. Mus. 1926 xxiii : 287–324,) was able to list only nine Ethiopian species, placed in three valid genera, to which he added thirteen species, and with later additions the total now stands at thirty species and seven genera. These are:

VERMILEONINAE

Lampromyia

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| <i>appendiculata</i> Bezzi, 1926: 301 | Ceres, Cape |
| <i>argentata</i> Bigot, 1885, Ann. Soc. Ent. France (6) v, Bull.: 68 | Hex River |
| <i>brevirostris</i> Bezzi, 1926: 303 | Zululand |
| <i>pilosula</i> Engel, 1929, Ann. Transv. Mus. xiii: 172 | Aliwal North, Cape |
| <i>pilosula flavida</i> Engel & Cuthbertson, 1937, Trans. Rhodes. Sci. Ass. 35: 2 | S. Rhodesia |
| <i>sericea</i> Westwood, 1876, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 517 | Damaraland, Cape |

CHRYSOPILINAE

Chrysopilus

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| <i>cricosphaerota</i> Speiser, 1914, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr.: 4 | Cameroons |
| <i>fulvidus</i> Bigot, 1891, Ann. Soc. Ent. France (7) 1: 370 | Abyssinia |
| <i>incidens</i> Curran, 1927, Rev. Zool. Afr. 15: 95 | Cameroons |

- obscuripes* Speiser, 1923, Wien. Ent. Zeit. 40: 98 Ethiopia
testaceus Loew, 1858, Öfvers. Kongl. Vet. Akad. Forh. 1857, 14:
 367; and 1860, Dipt.-Fauna Sudafr. 1: 172 Caffraria
tuckeri Bezzi, 1926: 320 Humansdorp, Cape

RHAGIONINAE

Atherix

- androgyna* Bezzi, 1926: 314 Tulbagh, Cape
barnardi Bezzi, 1926: 313 Caledon Div., Cape
disciclara Speiser, 1914, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr.: 3 Cameroons
incompleta Bezzi, 1926: 315 Paarl, Cape
peringueyi Bezzi, 1926: 311 Stellenbosch, Cape

Suragina

- agramma* Bezzi, 1926: 306 Barberton, Transvaal
bezzii Curran, 1928, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 58: 172 . Bengamisa, Congo
binominata Bequaert, 1921 (nom. nov. for *longipes* Loew, 1863,
 Wien. Ent. Monat. 7: 12, nec Bellardi, 1861). Bloemfontein, Orange F. S.
bivittata Bezzi, 1926: 308 Natal and Transvaal
dimidiatipennis Brunetti, 1929, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10) 4: 3
 Kampala, Uganda
inaequalis Bezzi, 1926: 307 Karkloof, Natal
monogramma Bezzi, 1926: 305 Zululand
nigromaculata Brunetti, 1929, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10) 4: 1
 Saw-mills, Rhodesia
pilitarsis Lindner, 1925, Konowia 4: 22 Gaboon
varicolor Brunetti, 1929, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10) 4: 2 Kampala, Uganda

Pachybates

- braunsi* Bequaert, 1921, Psyche 28: 1 Stellenbosch, Cape

Atherimorpha

- albipennis* Bezzi, 1926: 318 Caledon, Cape

ARTHROTELINAE

Arthroteles

- bombyliiformis* Bezzi, 1926: 322 Clanwilliam Div., Cape

Contrasting this with the seventeen genera and one hundred and fifty species of the Palearctic Region we see the extreme paucity of the Rhagionid fauna of Africa, a paucity which is also reflected in the number of species described or recorded from single specimens. The very considerable variation which may be found in one species, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining adequate series, makes the placing of single specimens difficult, especially in such groups as the *testacea* group of *Chrysopilus*.

The list of genera is an interesting one, most of the species belonging to the four genera *Lampromyia*, *Chrysopilus*, *Suragina* (*Atrichops*), and *Atherix*. The predominance of *Suragina* is a feature which the African fauna shares with that of the Orient, while the entire absence of *Rhagio* from the list is noteworthy. There are, however, in the British Museum three unnamed specimens from S. Africa (Pondoland and Zululand) which appear to belong to this genus.

The present collection consists of eleven specimens, to which are added a few specimens standing unnamed in the Museum collection. Five species are represented, of which three are here described as new.

I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. A. J. Hesse and the authorities of the S. Africa Museum, Cape Town, who very kindly lent me for study the types of the species described by Bezzi (1926).

Suragina Walk.

Suragina Walker, 1860, Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. London. 4: 110. (Type—*illucens* Walk., 1860, monotypic.)

? *Atrichops* Verrall, 1909, British Flies, 5: 291. (Type: *Atherix crassipes* Meig., 1830, by original designation.)

Malloch (1932 Stylops, 1: 113) has given an account of the characters which establish this as a valid genus, distinct from *Atherix* Meig., and examination of Walker's type in the British Museum confirms Malloch's remarks in every particular. This genus appears to absorb all the Ethiopian and Oriental species described under *Atrichops* Verr. as well as a number of those placed under *Atherix*, but whether *Atrichops crassipes* Meigen, the type species, is a *Suragina* or not is a moot point. There is the same bare, shining appearance, and the same hind-coxal spur, but the width of the frons and the position of the ocelli in the female are of the *Atherix* type.

Suragina falsa sp. n.

A brightly coloured species, with mesonotum largely black, abdomen largely orange, and hind femora black-ringed in the female.

♀. *Head*: face, lower half of frons, and vertex with grey tomentum, upper half of frons velvet-black. Antennae orange, first and second segments a little dusky, with black hairs, third bright, with arista black. Palpi largely reddish with reddish hairs.

Thorax: humeri and areas round spiracles shining yellow. Central stripe grey-dusted, does not extend laterally beyond lines of dorsocentrals; on each side of this stripe two black spots, presutural large, uniting in front with central stripe, but not filling angle of transverse and notopleural sutures, postsutural spot small, leaving considerable orange area above wing and in front of scutellum. Scutellum bright yellow on margin, obscurely blackish basally. Pleura largely yellow except meso- and sternopleura and a little of lower pteropleuron, which are blackish-grey. Metapleuron yellow, grey-dusted, with pale hairs. Mesophragma brown in middle, yellow at sides.

Abdomen: first three segments have a dark brown median stripe, and second and third have also narrow, ill-defined lateral stripes; fourth and fifth segments indistinctly darkened in middle line, while sterna of third and fourth segments are indistinctly blackened. Short dorsal hairs black, longer lateral and ventral hairs yellow.

Legs: coxae yellow, middle pair blackish in front and on inner surface, with black hairs. Fore and middle femora yellow, with pale hairs, first pair having a few black hairs above at tip. Hind femora yellow at base and tip, very broadly black in middle. Middle tibiae and first two tarsal segments yellow with black hairs; fore and hind tibiae and tarsi entirely black.

Wings: yellowish brown, slightly darker at tip, and with a post-stigmal brown band.

Length of body, 9 mm.; *of wing*, 9 mm.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., Type ♀.

This species is very close to *Atherix pilularis* Lindner from Gaboon, which the author compares with *A. longipes* Loew (= *binominata* Beq.), and which is therefore presumably a *Suragina*. It differs from Lindner's description in having the sides of the thorax orange, especially above the wing-bases, and in the slightly different abdominal pattern. This species also somewhat resembles *S. inaequalis* Bezzi from Natal, but the latter shows much more markedly the single median stripe, as in *monogramma* Bezzi, and moreover has the black-ringed hind femora only in the male.

Three female paratypes show something of the variation of this species. One from the same place as the type has the proboscis and palpi bright orange, and the middle coxae scarcely darkened, almost without black hair. A female from the Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., has the outer side of the palpi and the tip of the proboscis black, with black hairs, the median dorsal stripe on the thorax pointed at its front end, and the black area of the hind femora much extended. The wings, too, are almost uniformly brown. The remaining female, from the same locality as the last-named, has similar features, except that the cells near the wing-tip have clearer centres, the brown colour being distributed along the veins. None of these three specimens shows at all clearly the median dorsal stripe of the abdomen.

Chrysopilus Macq.

Chrysopilus Macquart, 1826, Rec. Soc. Agric. Lille, 1826: 403. (Type: *Rhagio aureus* Meigen, 1804, by designation of Westwood, 1840, as *R. diadema* F.)

Chrysopilus testaceus Loew

Chrysopilus testaceus Loew, 1858, Öfvers. Kongl. Vet. Akad. Forh. 14, 1857: 367.

One male from Ruwenzori, Mobuku Valley, 4500 ft., which I refer to this species, though the stigma is not so short as descriptions would suggest, while the four last abdominal segments show some black colouration. The peculiarly long base to the second posterior cell is well shown.

A second male from Kilembe, 4500 ft., seems to fall within the range of variation of this species.

Chrysopilus bisectus sp. n. (Fig. 1, a)

A distinctive species, at once recognizable by the creamy-yellow first and second abdominal segments, which contrast sharply with the chocolate brown of the rest of the abdomen.

♂. *Head*: face, proboscis, palpi and antennae brown, epistoma and second antennal segment only a little lighter in colour than the rest. Lower occipital hairs black.

Thorax: uniformly light chocolate brown. Dorsally with a fairly thick covering of greenish yellow pile, metapleural and mesophragmal hair-tufts thick and yellowish white. (Mesonotum of type is entirely denuded, and pilosity is described from paratype from Tiriki.) Halteres yellow-stalked, black-tipped.

Abdomen: ground colour of first two tergites—except sides of first, which are brown—and first three sternites creamy yellow, rest of abdomen chocolate brown. Hairs mainly concolorous with ground colour, though sparse black ones are present on all sternites.

Legs: coxae and trochanters chocolate brown. Femora pale yellow with yellow hairs, hind pair a little brownish towards tip, with brown hairs. Tibiae and tarsi pale, tarsi darker beyond first segment.

Wings: entirely hyaline, except for stigma which is long and acute apically, though not quite filling end of marginal cell (Fig. 1A).

Length of body, 6 mm.; *of wing*, 6.5 mm.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., 1 ♂. Type.

KENYA: Tiriki, N. Kavirondo, 5200 ft., 20.v.1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 ♂. Paratype.

NATAL: Karkloof, Feb. 1897 (*G. A. K. Marshall*), 1 ♂. Paratype.

PONDOLAND: Port St. John, Nov. 1923 (*R. E. Turner*), 2 ♂. Paratypes.

This species stands very near to *C. cricosphaerota* Speiser. Characters which do not accord with Speiser's description include: the elongate stigma, and the

absence of any trace of a brown band between the stigma and the fork of R_4+5 , or even of a brown tip to the wing; the very conspicuous creamy colour of the base of the abdomen, which is poorly conveyed by Speiser's expression "ausgesprochen gelbbraun"; the yellowish white abdominal hairs of *cricosphaerota* are certainly conspicuous on the first two segments, but beyond this are replaced by black ones; and the knobs of the halteres are entirely black, without the black ring which Speiser makes a key character.

Chrysopilus sp.

Differs from the preceding species in the entirely dark brown dorsum of the abdomen, the creamy base being represented only by a lightening of the two

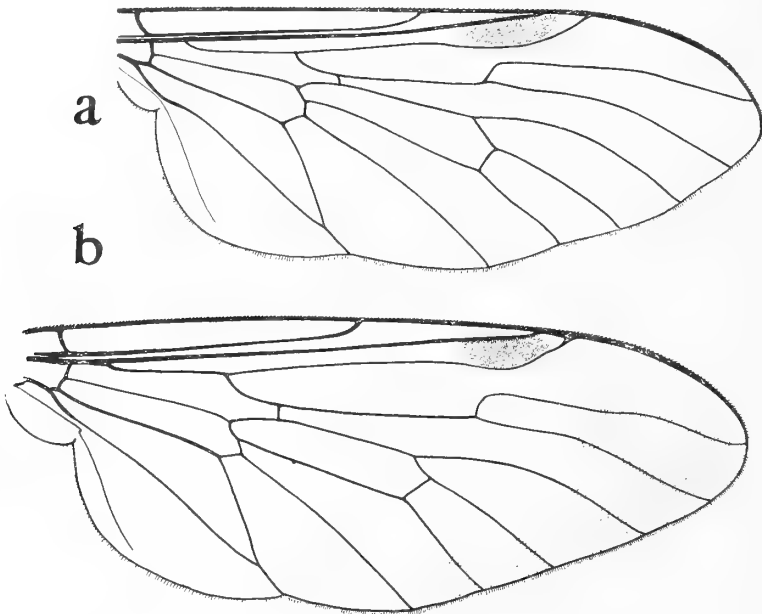


Fig. 1.—Wings of (a) *C. bisectus*, sp. n.; (b) *C. lateralis*, sp. n.

basal sternites. Dorsally the abdomen, although rubbed, shows traces of golden pile on all segments. The proboscis is entirely pale yellow, palpi black, lower occipital hairs pale. Wing similar to that of the preceding species, but a little browned at tip.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 1 ♂.

Chrysopilus lateralis sp. n. (Fig. 1, b)

A very distinct species, easily recognized by the conspicuous dark brown

band which runs across the upper half of the pleura and along the length of the abdomen.

♂. *Head*: dark brown, with greyish tomentum. Proboscis and palpi pale yellow. Antennae with first two segments brownish yellow, third segment and arista dark brown.

Thorax: mesonotum dark brown with yellowish stripes, a few fine black bristles, and a thin covering of greenish yellow pile. Scutellum similar, marginal bristles black. Mesopleuron and upper part of pteropleuron chocolate brown, forming part of a brown horizontal stripe which runs whole length of thorax and abdomen; lower half of pleura, and coxae pale yellow. Scanty pleural hairs yellow. Halteres yellow-stalked with brown knob.

Abdomen: tergites dark brown, testaceous on hind margins and at sides. A few black hairs, especially noticeable on terminal segments, and yellow pile. Brown stripe of thorax is continued along lateral suture of abdomen, and bears long, rather sparse black hairs. Venter pale yellow to third segment, brown beyond, with sparse black hairs.

Legs: pale yellow, only tarsi becoming blackish towards tips. Hind femora with a cluster of black scales above at tip.

Wings: practically hyaline, only a faint infuscation around tips of veins. Stigma short and sharply defined, leaving a clear area in tip of marginal cell. Base of posterior cell rather shorter than that of third posterior cell. (Fig. 1B).

♀. Closely resembling male. Segments forming ovipositor (5-7) pale yellow. Base of *R*₄ which is always sharply angled, may bear an appendix.

Length of body, 8 mm.; *of wing*, 7 mm.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 1 ♂. Type.

UGANDA: Namanve, 9.12.1934 (*J. Ford*). 1 ♀. Allotype.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 1 ♂; Kilembe, 4500 ft., 1 ♂. Paratypes.

UGANDA: Namanve, 9.12.1934 (*J. Ford*), 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Kampala, 3.xii.1934 (*G. H. E. Hopkins*) 1 ♀ [in Imp. Inst. Coll.]. Paratypes.

TABANIDAE

The present collection of Tabanidae is not an extensive one. The eighty-six specimens represent twelve species, of which three belong to the genus *Tabanus* (sensu lat.) and the others to *Chrysozona*; the subfamily Pangoniinae is unrepresented.

The species which make up this collection were described or have been recorded from the mountains of Kenya, Uganda, or the eastern boundaries of the Congo. The main item of interest is the occurrence of a new species of *Chrysozona* at a high altitude on Mt. Elgon.

The useful keys given by Bequaert (1930, Medical and Economic Entomology in Strong, Reps. Harvard Exped. Liberia & Belgian Congo: 797-1001), include many of the species occurring in this part of Africa.

Tabanus Linn.

Tabanus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. Ed. X: 601. (Type: *T. bovinus* Linn., by designation of Latreille, 1810).

Tabanus (*Tabanus*) *secedens* Walk.

Tabanus tibialis Walker, 1848, List. Dipt. Brit. Mus. 1: 162 (nec. Macq., 1845).

Tabanus secedens Walker, 1854, List. Dipt. Brit. Mus. 5, suppl. 1: 224

UGANDA: Kalungi Swamp, 12.xi.34, 1 ♀.

Bequaert (1930: 938), has given the full synonymy of this species. He states that the solitary record for Tanganyika given by Austen (reporting on the Tabanidae collected by the Swedish Expedition to Central Africa in 1921) was based on an error of locality, and that although common and widely distributed in West Africa and the Congo, *T. secedens* does not occur in East Africa proper.

Tabanus (*Therioplectes*) *ruwenzorii* Ric.

Tabanus ruwenzorii Ricardo, 1908, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 1: 332.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 6 ♀.

The species was described from E. Ruwenzori, 5000-13,000 ft. Bequaert (1930: 916), says: "This species is known only from Ruwenzori, the nearby Mpanga Forest in Uganda, and Ankole, Uganda. It is decidedly a mountain form, occurring at altitudes between 5500 and 7000 ft."

Tabanus (*Sziladynus*) sp.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West Side), 5500-7500 ft., 1 ♀.

This specimen differs from *T. muluba* Beq., in the much smaller tooth of the third antennal segment, in the united frontal callosities, and in the absence of longitudinal rows of spots on the abdomen. It has some affinities with *T. capensis* Macq., but is much less pubescent.

Chrysozona Mg.

Chrysozona Meigen, 1800, Nouv. Class.: 23 (no species).

Haematopota Meigen, 1803, Ill. Mag. 2: 267. (Type: *Tabanus pluvialis* Linn., monotypic.)

Chrysozona distincta Ric.

Haematopota distincta Ricardo, 1906, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 18: 106, pl. 3, Fig. 6.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 10,000 ft., 11 ♀; Aberdare Range, Katamayo, 8000 ft., 5 ♀; Aberdare Range, Nyeri Track, 10,500 ft., 2 ♀; Mt. Elgon, Heath Zone, 10,500–11,500 ft., 1 ♀; Mt. Elgon, Forest Zone, 8500 ft., 1 ♀; (all *F. W. Edwards*).

Mt. Kinangop, 10,000 ft., 5 ♀; and Nyeri Track, 10,500–11,000 ft., 4 ♀ (*J. Ford*).

Described from the Zomba Plateau, Nyasaland, this species is represented in the Museum collection by specimens from Rhodesia and from several localities in Kenya, including the Aberdare Mts. (9000 ft.), and the Nandi Escarpment (5800 ft.).

Chrysozona alluaudii Surc., melan. f.

Haematopota alluaudii Surcouf, 1908, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris: 153.

KENYA: Nairobi, x.1934, 1 ♀.

This form, unnamed, was recorded by Edwards (1916, Bull. Ent. Res. 7 (2): 147) from Mt. Mlanje, Nyasaland, and the British Museum collection also includes a number of specimens from Kenya. The chief characteristics of the form are the generally blacker appearance, the virtual disappearance of the median thoracic stripe, and the reduction of the lateral stripes to very fine lines terminating in a pair of small, but distinct spots.

Chrysozona furva Austen

Haematopota furva Austen, 1912, Bull. Ent. Res. 3: 334, pl. 11.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., 9 ♀; and Mobuku Valley, 4500 ft., 1 ♀.

S.W. UGANDA: Kigezi District, Lake Mutanda, 6000 ft., (*J. Ford*). 1 ♀

Described from Uganda, this species is in the British Museum from various localities in Uganda and Kenya, from heights of roughly 4000–8000 ft. It has been taken on Mt. Elgon, but not by the present expedition.

Chrysozona ugandae Ric.

Haematopota ugandae Ricardo, 1906, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 18: 105, pl. 3, Fig. 5.

UGANDA: Kigezi District, Kanaba, 7800 ft. (*F. W. Edwards*), 2 ♀; Kalinzu Forest (*T. H. E. Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Chrysozona hirta Ric.

Haematopota hirta Ricardo, 1906, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 18: 101, pl. 3, Fig. 1.

One female from each of the following localities in UGANDA: Kigezi District, Kanaba, 7800 ft.; Kigezi District, Kanaba Gap, 7500 ft.; Kigezi District, Mt. Sabinio, 8000 ft.; Fort Portal (all *F. W. Edwards*); Imatong Mts., 8-9000 ft. (*D. R. Buxton*).

The British Museum series of *C. hirta* consists entirely of East African specimens, but Bequaert (1930: 965), gives several localities in the neighbouring parts of the Belgian Congo.

Chrysozona (?) sanguinaria Aust.

Haematopota sanguinaria Austen, 1908, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 1: 417.

One male from UGANDA, Kigezi District, Mabungo, 6000 ft. (*J. Ford*), may belong to this species, which was described from N. W. Rhodesia, and also occurs in the Belgian Congo (Katanga District). There are no males in the British Museum collection.

Chrysozona completa sp. n.

A medium-sized species, closely resembling *C. distincta* Ric., but distinguished by the shorter and paler first antennal segment, by the grey stripes

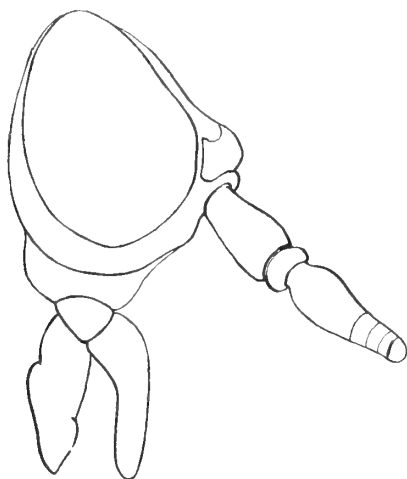


Fig. 2.—*Chrysozona completa*, sp. n., head.

of the mesonotum being continuous with the median grey area, and by the whitish hind tibiae.

♀. *Head*: frons a little longer than wide, narrowing a little to the vertex, where it is about two-thirds the width of an eye; two large brown spots each, touching the eye-margin and a very small median spot. Frontal callus occupying about one-sixth of the frons, parallel-sided, but widened into a small point in the middle line. Antennae as figured (Fig. 2): first and second segments pale reddish yellow, third blackish, hairs black. Palpi white, with black and white hairs.

Thorax: dorsally blackish brown, with grey pattern—a narrow median line and a pair of thicker lateral lines, uniting behind with a large median area, which is prolonged over middle of scutellum. Pleura grey, a little brownish on meso- and sternopleura. Halteres brownish yellow, pale yellow at tip.

Abdomen: dorsally dark brown, segments with very distinct grey hind-margins, and from second onwards with a pair of large grey spots. Venter grey,

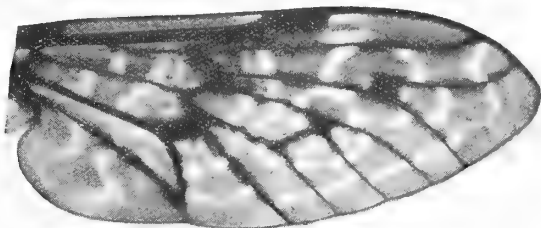


Fig. 3.—*Chrysozona completa*, sp. n., wing.

with each segment yellowish basally. Abdominal hairs yellow, both dorsally and ventrally.

Legs: forelegs—coxae grey basally with white hairs, brownish apically, with black hairs; femora brownish, paler in middle below; tibiae brownish, paler at base and in front; tarsi brown, pale at base. Middle legs—coxae brownish; femora whitish, brown only at tip; tibiae dark brown at knee, otherwise pale brown, with two indistinct paler rings; tarsi brown, paler at base. Hind legs—coxae grey with white hairs; femora whitish, a little browned above; tibiae brown, with one fairly distinct pale ring, and a poorly defined lower one, the whole rather whitish-dusted; tarsi brown, whitish at base.

Wing: see Fig. 3.

Length of body, 9 mm.; *of wing*, 8 mm.

♂. Closely similar to the female in most respects, but generally more pilose; third antennal segment is relatively shorter, and first is moderately swollen and paler, with numerous long black hairs, which are longer and more silky than in the female. Both the colour and the length of the first antennal segment are rather variable, and in some specimens it is quite short and almost black. The wing-markings are similar in position to those of the female, but the pale

areas are usually smaller; in both sexes there is some slight variation in pattern along the hind margin, especially in the third posterior cell.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, Heath Zone, 10,000–11,500 ft. 1 ♀ Type, 1 ♂ Allotype, 7 ♀ and 9 ♂ Paratypes.

UGANDA: Mt. Elgon, Bulambuli, 9500 ft. (*J. Ford*), 1 ♀ paratype.

It is noteworthy that the males of this species taken should outnumber the females.

There is a single female from the Alpine Zone (12,000–13,000 ft.), on Mt. Elgon which differs from the above species in having the frontal callus very broadly expanded in the middle, and the brown spots much larger, so that they almost fill the angles between the callus and the eyes. Two males from this zone might be associated with this female, though no very clear difference is apparent between them and the males of *completa*; unfortunately they are both greasy.

In addition to those named above there are in the collection the following specimens of *Chrysozona* species which I have not been able to name, but which I prefer not to describe as new until better series are available:

1. RUWENZORI: Nyamgasani Valley, 6000–9000 ft. (*D. R. Buxton*), 2 ♀. The extensive pale areas of the wing rather resemble the figure of *C. avida* Speiser, from Kilimandjaro, but the rather long, uniformly swollen first antennal segment and the single ring on the hind tarsi distinguish the species.

2. RUWENZORI: Mpanga Valley, 6000 ft., 1 ♀; and Bwamba Pass (West Side), 6500–7500 ft., 1 ♀.

Distinguished by thoracic markings—a single median grey line along the whole length, including scutellum, and on each side a wide grey line ending in a grey spot near suture—and by the extensive yellow pubescence on thorax, abdomen, and on the (black) first antennal segment. Hind tarsi with one pale ring.

3. RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., 1 ♂.

Differs from the male of *C. ? sanguinaria* Austen in the longer and more swollen (pale) first antennal segment; the longer second palpal segment; the darker wing, with more distinct pale areas; and the darker legs. The male of *C. furva* Austen, of which females were taken at Kilembe, is much blacker in general ground colour, with antennae entirely black.

ASILIDAE

The terrain covered by the present expedition invites comparison with that of the Swedish Zoological Expedition to Kilimandjaro and Meru in 1905-6, which was led by Prof. Dr. Ynge Sjöstedt. The Asilidae from that expedition were reported upon by Speiser (*Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der schwedischen zoologischen Expedition nach dem Kilimandjaro, dem Meru, und den umgebenden Massaisteppe Deutsch-Ostafrikas*, 10 (4), 1910). The following is a comparative list of the Asilidae taken by the two expeditions:

RUWENZORI EXPEDITION	KILIMANDJARO-MERU EXPEDITION
<i>Leptogaster entebbensis</i> sp. nov.	<i>Leptogaster stigmatalis</i> Lw.
<i>Euscelidia artaphernes</i> Speis.	„ <i>artaphernes</i> Speis.
„ <i>lucida</i> , sp. nov.	„ <i>pictipennis</i> Lw.
„ sp.	„ <i>nememusha</i> Speis.
<i>Stichopogon punctum</i> Lw.	„ <i>agrionina</i> Speis.
<i>Neolaparus trifasciatus</i> sp. nov.	<i>Holcocephala caligata</i> Speis.
<i>Laxenecera albicincta</i> Lw.	<i>Neolaparus ophion</i> Speis.
„ <i>auricomata</i> Herm.	„ <i>holotaenia</i> Speis.
<i>Proagonistes praedo</i> Austen	<i>Laxenecera albicincta</i> Lw.
<i>Alcimus taeniopus</i> Rond.	„ <i>apiformis</i> Walk.
<i>Bactria wollastoni</i> Hobby	„ <i>dasy-poda</i> Speis.
„ <i>metoxa</i> , sp. nov.	„ <i>scopifera</i> Speis.
„ <i>ugandiensis</i> Ric.	<i>Proagonistes athletes</i> Speis.
<i>Neolophonotus porcellus</i> Speis.	<i>Ancylorrhynchus hylaeiformis</i> Speis.
„ <i>elgon</i> , sp. nov.	„ <i>nyukinus</i> Speis.
<i>Neomochtherus unctus</i> , sp. n.	<i>Gonioscelis submaculatus</i> Speis.
<i>Neoitamus africanus</i> Ricardo	„ <i>phacopterus</i> Schin.
<i>Machimus ugandiensis</i> Ricardo	„ <i>xanthopogon</i> Speis.
„ sp.	<i>Hoplistomerus zelimina</i> Speis.
„ (<i>Tolmerus</i>) <i>juxta</i> , sp. n.	<i>Lamyra gulo</i> Loew.
„ „ <i>gymnus</i> , sp. n.	<i>Tolmerus pammelas</i> Speis.
<i>Ommatius?</i> <i>canicoxa</i> Speis.	<i>Machimus caudiculatus</i> Speis.
„ ? <i>chiastoneurus</i> Speis.	„ <i>penicillatus</i> Speis.
„ <i>dasy-pogon</i> , sp. n.	<i>Dysmachus porcellus</i> Speis.
„ <i>macroscelis</i> Bezzi	<i>Alcimus tristrigatus</i> Lw.
	<i>Heligmoneura monobia</i> Speis.
	<i>Promachus gossypiatu</i> s Speis.
	„ <i>chalcops</i> , Speis.
	„ <i>binucleatus</i> Bezzi
	<i>Ommatius chiastoneurus</i> Speis.
	„ <i>venator</i> Speis.

Genera 13; species 25; new species 9. Genera 15; species 31; new species 23.

Species common to both lists, 4.

The genera included in the two lists are very similar, the only notable difference being the absence from the Ruwenzori Expedition list of such genera as *Ancylorrhynchus*, *Gonioscelis* and *Hoplistomerus*—particularly *Hoplistomerus*, for, although the localities of the long series of *H. nobilis* Lw. in the British Museum suggest that this species does not range so far north, the six other species all include E. African specimens, and *H. zelimina* Speiser was described from the "Obstgartensteppe" on Kilimandjaro. Seasonal variation may account for this absence, as most species of this genus in the British Museum seem to occur from March onwards.

The collection is very definitely Ethiopian in character, the only Palaearctic affinity being perhaps that shown by *Machimus* (*Tolmerus*) *gymnus*, sp. n., which, it will be noted, was taken at over 10,000 ft.

I am indebted to Mr. J. F. Shillito for allowing me to study a number of specimens collected by him in some of the localities covered by the Expedition; to Prof. G. D. Hale Carpenter for permission to borrow the types of several species of *Ommatius* described by Bigot; and to Dr. B. M. Hobby for much helpful advice, especially on the genus *Bactria*.

Unless it is otherwise stated, all the specimens mentioned in this paper were collected on the Ruwenzori Range by Dr. F. W. Edwards during the winter of 1934-5, and are deposited in the British Museum.

LEPTOGASTERINAE

Pronotum with a median bifid projection, which is visible between the paired protuberances of the mesonotum; second posterior cell usually distinctly longer than third.

Euscelidia Westwood.

Pronotum without such protuberance; second and third posterior cells usually subequal.

Leptogaster Meigen.

Leptogaster Mg.

Leptogaster Meigen, 1803, Illigers Mag. f. Insect., 2: 269. (Type: *Asilus cylindricus* De Geer, monotypic as *tipuloides* Fabr. nec Linn.)

Leptogaster entebbensis sp. n.

A small, slender species with a brown ring on the short club of the hind femora, and with hind tibiae clubbed and brown on the apical half. It falls into the group containing *rufirostris* Loew and *bicingulata* Bezzi.

♂. *Head*: antennae pale yellow, third segment a little darkened, arista black. Moustache restricted to about four very fine whitish bristles on mouth-margin. Face with yellow tomentum. Proboscis bright orange, palpi a little darker, hairs pale. Occipital bristles weak, pale.

Thorax: dorsum black in ground colour, with tomentum bronze above, whitish at sides. No bare stripes, though there is some trace of darker stripes

near front margin. Humeri yellow. Ground colour of pleura yellow except for a dark brown line from wing base to middle coxae. Tomentum whitish.

Abdomen: brown, with bronze tomentum. Hind margins of second, third and fourth segments broadly yellow. Hairs pale. Terminalia as figured. (Fig. 6, j, k).

Legs: coxae orange, with whitish tomentum. Fore and middle legs mainly yellow, though femora are a little darkened before tip, and tibiae have a light brown stripe in front; tarsi entirely yellow except tip of last segment, which is black. Hind femora strongly clubbed on apical third; basal narrow region with



Fig. 4.—Wings of: (a) *Leptogaster entebbensis*, sp. n.; (b) *Euscelidia lucida*, sp. n.

brown stripes before and behind, club brown, with a yellow ring at its base and another at tip of femora. Hind tibiae clubbed on apical two-fifths, which is brown with a yellow ring at its base, and basally with brown stripes before and behind. Tarsi yellow except for brown last segment.

Wings: greyish, a little darker at extreme tip, and an indistinct stigmal marking at tip of subcostal vein, but no other brown markings. Venation as in Fig. 4a.

Length of body, 9 mm.; *of wing*, 6 mm.

UGANDA: Entebbe, 13.xii.1934, 1 ♂. Type.

This specimen agrees closely with Loew's description of *rufirostris* from Caffraria, except in size and in the peculiarities of venation which Loew describes. Other species of the same group are *bicingulata* Bezzi, described from Eritrea, and *nememusha* and *agrionina* Speiser which were taken by the Kilimandjaro-Meru expedition; besides their larger size, and the different leg-pattern of *nememusha* all three are stated to have strongly shining areas on the dorsum of the thorax.

Euscelidia Westw.

Euscelidia Westwood, 1849, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 5: 232. (Type: *rapax* Westwood, monotypic.)

Euscelidia artaphernes Speiser

Leptogaster artaphernes Speiser, 1910, Schwed. Zool. Exped. Kilimandjaro-Meru 10 (4): 83.
? *Leptogaster datis* Walker, 1849, List. Dipt. Mus. 2: 483.

In the present collection one female from UGANDA, Mbarara, 15.xi.1934. Also in the British Museum from various localities in E. AFRICA, ABYSSINIA, and from Zomba, NYASALAND (*H. S. Stannus*).

Speiser pointed out that his new species from Kilimandjaro stood near *datis* Walker, and indeed I can see no specific difference between the specimens now before me and Walker's type. It is very regrettable that Walker's type should have lost the abdomen and both hind legs, since Walker writes: "Hind thighs striped with black on each side; hind shanks piceous at the tips." On the other hand Speiser's species, like the nearly related *rapax* Westwood, has a black ring at the base of the clubbed part of the hind femora. In view of this discrepancy, I do not feel justified in giving Walker's name precedence.

E. rapax Westwood—of which, by the kindness of Prof. Carpenter, I have been able to see the type—is very similar to this species, and when more material is available the two may prove to be forms of the same species. *E. rapax* has the hind femora more conspicuously hairy, brighter orange, and with rather smaller black band, while the terminalia of a male in the British Museum which agrees with the type in these particulars show some minute differences from those of *artaphernes*.

The two following species are remarkable for the clear-cut thoracic pattern, the mesonotum being shining red, patterned in thick yellow tomentum. The dorsal aspect of the thorax in the two species is shown in Fig. 5.

Euscelidia lucida sp. n.

♂. *Head*: face with yellow tomentum. Moustache with about six pale bristles, confined to mouth-margin. First two antennal segments brown, third and rather thick style pale yellow. Occiput with yellow tomentum and fine yellow hairs.

Thorax: mesonotum red, a thick yellow tomentum leaves bare and shining three broad longitudinal stripes (Fig. 5, *a*). Scutellum entirely covered with tomentum. Ground colour of pleura pale on upper half, brown on lower, with yellowish white tomentum. Halteres yellow, black tipped.

Abdomen: dark reddish brown, with thick brown tomentum discally and white tomentum on segmentations. Bare patch in middle of second segment and at bases of third, fourth and fifth. Terminalia as figured. (Fig. 6, *h, i*.)

Legs: all femora pale whitish yellow at base. Fore and middle femora with red-brown stripe in front, extending into a broken ring at tip; fore and middle tibiae with anterior red-brown stripe; tarsi pale. Hind femora very slightly

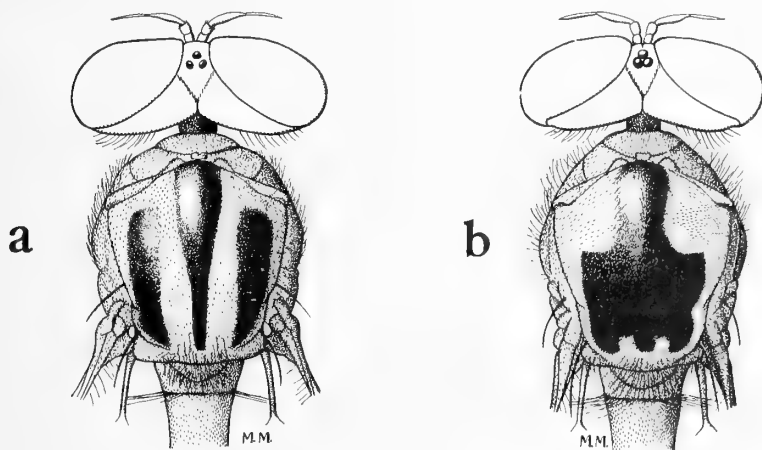


Fig. 5.—Dorsal view of thorax: (a) *Euscelidia lucida*, sp. n. ♂; (b) *Euscelidia* sp. ♀.

clubbed, red-brown on club, from which stripes before and behind extend towards base; tibiae with red-brown stripes before and behind; tarsi pale.

Wings: as figured (Fig. 4, b). Hyaline except for an indistinct stigma and a slight infuscation at extreme tip.

Length of body, 10 mm.; *of wing*, 8 mm.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 1 ♂. Type.

Euscelidia sp.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., 1 ♀.

Related to the preceding species but differs strikingly in the pattern of the thorax (Fig. 5, b). Other differences are the darker antennae—uniformly red-brown—and the legs, especially the femora, which have more extensive dark markings, of a translucent nigger-brown. Wings precisely similar to those of the preceding.

It is possible that this may be the female of the preceding species. I have not seen any species of this genus with such extensive sexual dimorphism, but until the other sex of either, or both, is discovered I prefer not to name this specimen.

DASYPOGONINAE

Stichopogon Lw.

Stichopogon Loew, 1847, Linn. Entom. 2: 499 (Type: *Dasygogon elegantulus* Meigen by designation of Back (1909, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 35: 232).)

Stichopogon punctum Loew.

Stichopogon punctum Loew, 1851, Progr. Realschule Meseritz, 1851: 15.

Stichopogon punctatus Loew, 1852, Bericht. über Verh. Kgl. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1852: 658.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., 3 ♂, 2 ♀.

Both sexes are rather smaller than the specimens already in the Museum, which are chiefly from more southerly parts of Africa. The present specimens also have the tibiae less extensively reddish, and in the males the moustache and facial hairs are brownish.

Neolaparus Will.

Neolaparus Williston, 1889, Psyche, 5: 255 (new name).

Laparus Loew, 1851, Progr. Realschule Meseritz, 1851: 4 (*nec* Billberg, 1820, LEP.) (Type: *Dasygogon tabidus* Loew, by original designation.)

Engel (1930, Flieg. Pal. Reg. 4 (2): 442), states that Coquillett has fixed *gracilis* Meigen as type of this genus, and that he (Engel) proposes to substitute *volcatus* Walker, on the ground that *gracilis* Meigen is a *Stenopogon*! Apart from the questionable nature of this action, Loew's original statement: "Die Art, auf welche ich sie [i.e. the subgenus *Laparus*] begründe stammte ebenfalls aus Brasilien," followed by a full description of *D. (L) tabidus* seems to be a perfectly clear type fixation.

Neolaparus trifasciatus sp. n.

A medium-sized red and black species, with a very broad median dorsal thoracic stripe, narrowing behind, and with more or less complete side-stripes.

♂. *Head*: two yellow oral bristles. Face pale yellow, shining and translucent in middle, with a very narrow median black streak below antennae. Frons shining black, with creamy tomentum at sides. Upper occiput shining black with two creamy tomentose spots. Occipital hairs and bristles yellow. Antennae blackish brown, paler below, with black hairs above, long yellow bristles below; third segment one-and-a-half times as long as the first two together, almost cylindrical. Proboscis and palpi black, hairs chiefly black, especially on palpi, some pale.

Thorax: pronotum black above, and at sides of neck, otherwise yellow. Mesonotum with median black stripe, very broad in front, narrowing to a point on hind-margin. Laterally two large black spots almost fused to form a pair of

lateral black stripes. Between these and median stripe tomentum is olive-grey. Humeri shining yellow. Scutellum black with rather broad orange border. Ground colour of pleura yellow, except for two black stripes, one extending from mesopleuron to middle coxa, other from metapleuron to hind coxa. Mesophragma entirely black. All pleura with rather sparse yellowish white

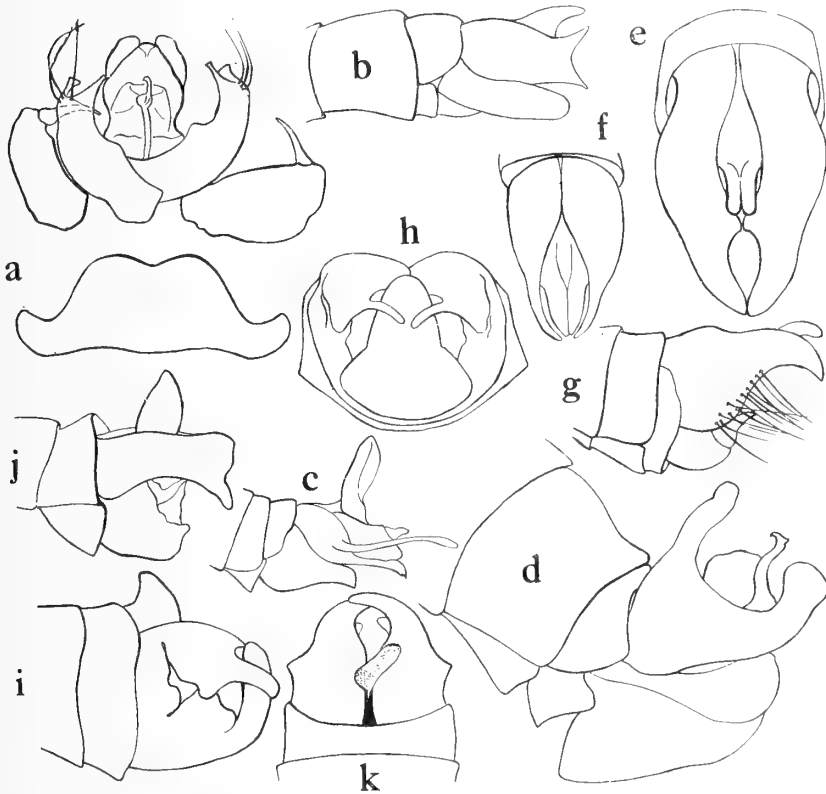


Fig. 6.—Male terminalia: (a, b) *Ommatius* (?) *canicoxa* Speiser; (c) *Ommatius dasyopogon*, sp. n.; (d) *Ommatius imperator*, sp. n.; (e) *Neolophonotus unctus*, sp. n.; (f, g) *Neolophonotus elgon*, sp. n.; (h, i) *Euscelidia lucida*, sp. n.; (j, k) *Leptogaster entebbensis*, sp. n.

tomentum. Halteres yellow-stalked, black-tipped. Three pairs of thoracic bristles—one presutural, one supra-alar, one postalar—all blackish brown.

Abdomen: oily black, with large, indefinite red patches at sides of second segment, and at sides and on dorsum of third, fourth and fifth segments. Terminalia black above, shining red below, with numerous reddish hairs.

Legs: fore coxae entirely pale translucent yellow; middle and hind coxae

blackish. All femora shining black in front and above, pale yellow behind and below. Fore and middle tibiae almost entirely blackish, hind tibiae yellowish on the ventral face; fore and hind tibiae ventrally with short, thick, yellow hair-pad. All tarsi black, a little reddish ventrally. All hairs and bristles of legs yellow.

Wings: hyaline, infuscated at tip for about half length of each posterior cell.

♀. Similar to male, but general colouration is much redder. Scutellum entirely red, mesophragma only a little blackish in middle. Abdomen red, with irregular blackish patches. Legs chiefly red; black stripes reduced on fore and hind femora, and practically absent on middle pair; tibiae red; tarsi darkened towards tips.

Length of body, 12 mm.; *of wing*, 10 mm.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 1 ♂ Type, 1 ♀ Allotype, 5 ♂ 1 ♀ Paratypes.

Also 2 ♂ in the British Museum which clearly belong to this species from UGANDA, Bugomolo, 24.iv.1927 (*H. Hargreaves*) and KENYA, Yala R., S. Edge of Kukumega Forest, 4800–5300 ft., 21–28.v.1911 (*S. A. Neave*).

There is some variation in colour among the males in this series, particularly in the amount of red on the abdomen—which may be entirely black—and in the colour of the first two antennal segments, but the thoracic and leg-markings make the species a very distinct one.

LAPHRIINAE

Laxenecera Macq.

Laxenecera Macquart, 1838, Mém. Soc. Sci. Agric. Lille, 1838 (3): 193, and Dipt. Exot. 1 (2): 77. (Type: *albibarbis* Macquart, by designation of Hermann (1919, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr.: 340).)

Laxenecera albicincta Loew

Laphria albicincta Loew, 1852, Bericht. über Verh. Kgl. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1852: 659.

UGANDA: Mbarara, 15.xi.1934, 1 ♂.

Differs from the typical form of this species in the absence of conspicuous white hairs in the moustache, on the vertex and basal antennal segments, on the mesonotum, tibiae and hypopygium. It is also distinctly smaller, and the wing-veins on the basal half are black, not rust-coloured. There are practically no traces of white hind-angles to the abdominal segments.

In spite of its obviously different general appearance I do not propose to give this form a name, as I have before me a series from Mbarara (Fort Portal Rd., 3800–4200 ft., 22–24.x.1911 (*S. A. Neave*)), which shows all the intermediate stages between this and the typical form.

Laxenecera auricomata Herm.

Laxenecera auricomata Hermann, 1919, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr. 1919: 351.

UGANDA: Mt. Elgon, Butandiga, 7000 ft., viii.1934 (*J. Ford*), 1 ♂.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., 1 ♀.

The fore and middle tarsi are darker than in the female already in the Museum, but in other respects the two are exactly similar.

A second female from RUWENZORI, Kyarumba, 4500 ft. (*D. R. Buxton*), very closely resembles *L. auricomata* Herm., from which it differs only in having the pale pubescence silvery-white instead of golden-yellow. At most it can only be regarded as a colour-variety of *auricomata*.

Proagonistes Lw.

Proagonistes Loew, 1858, Öfvers. Kongl. Vet. Akad. Forhandl. 14: 362, 367. (Type: *validus* Loew, monotypic.)

Proagonistes praedo Austen

Proagonistes praedo Austen, 1909, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. 19 (1): 87.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West Side), 5500–7500 ft., 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

The species was originally described from Ruwenzori, and has been taken in neighbouring forest, on Mt. Kenya at upwards of 3000 ft., and in West Africa. According to Engel (1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus. 14 (4): 253) Hermann apparently decided to regard it as a variety of *P. validus* Loew.

ASILINAE

Alcimus Lw.

Alcimus Loew, 1848, Linn. Entom. 3: 391. (Type: *Trupanea longipes* Macquart, monotypic.)

Alcimus taeniopus Rond.

Promachus taeniopus Rondani, 1873, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 4: 292.

Alcimus taeniopus Ricardo, 1922, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) 10: 42.

KENYA: Chania and Thika Falls, 4000 ft., 4 ♂.

A distinct species, readily recognized by the colouration of the femora, which are red above and below, with a black stripe on each side. Described from Abyssinia, this species was recorded from Zomba, Nyasaland, by Ricardo and the Museum possesses specimens from E. Africa and the Sudan.

Bactria Mg.

Bactria Meigen, 1820, Syst. Besch. Zweifl. Ins. 2: 307–8. (Type: *Asilus pictus* Meigen, as *Bactria rufipes* Meig., monotypic.)

Promachus Loew, 1848, Linn. Entom. 3: 390. (Type: *Asilus maculatus* Fabr., by designation of Coquillett, 1910.)

Hobby (1936, Ent. Mon. Mag. 72: 182–183) has discussed the synonymy of this genus, and justified the revival of the name *Bactria*.

***Bactria (Promachus) wollastoni* Hobby**

Bactria wollastoni Hobby, 1936, Ent. Mon. Mag. 72: 239.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 8 ♂, 8 ♀; Mobuku Valley, Bracken Area, Bikoni, 7300 ft., 29-31.xii.34 (*J. F. Shillito*), 13 ♂, 5 ♀.

[All these specimens were taken in bracken areas, and many of them were taken with prey, which in each case was a honey-bee.—F.W.E.].

This species was described from a pair in the British Museum from UGANDA, E. Ruwenzori, 5000-7000 ft., 2-26.i.1906 (*Legge & Wollaston*)—i.e. from almost exactly the same locality as the present specimens. A pair of paratypes was recorded from KENYA, Mogorri R., and there are also in the Museum four males from UGANDA, Mpanga Forest, all taken in November.

I take this opportunity of figuring the dorsal view of the tip of the aedeagus in this species, which was omitted from his plate by Hobby (1936: 275). There is a close resemblance to that of *B. mixta* Hobby, though the rest of the genital structure and the superficial characters are very different in the two species. The distinct rim round the apex of the aedeagus in *wollastoni* is unmistakable. (Fig. 7, c, d).

***Bactria (Promachus) metoxa* sp. n.**

The single male is unique in the form of its aedeagus (Fig. 7, a, b). In the peculiarly acute tip, with subterminal genital duct, and in the appearance of the aedeagus from above it resembles *acuminata* Hobby, but Dr. Hobby, who kindly examined this specimen, considers that the dorsal and ventral lobes of the aedeagus relate it to *versicolor* and *hastata* Hobby. To the figures of terminalia may be added the following notes on colouration:

♂. *Head*: moustache yellow with black hairs above, and sparsely at sides. Frontal and occipital hairs and bristles entirely black, beard yellow.

Thorax: pronotal bristles black, hairs mingled yellow and black. Pleural hairs black in front, mostly yellow behind, though mesophragma has a number of black bristles. Scutellar bristles mainly black, one or two yellow; hairs long and yellow.

Abdomen: sternal hairs all pale yellow. Terminalia black haired, with a few yellow hairs on eighth sternite and anal lamellae.

Legs: entirely black; bristles black, hairs largely black, but yellow on coxae, below first two pairs of femora, and sparsely elsewhere.

Length of body, 18 mm.; *of wing*, 14 mm.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West Side), 5500-7500 ft., 1 ♂. Type.

***Bactria (Trypanoides) ugandiensis* Ric.**

Promachus ugandiensis Ricardo, 1920, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) 5: 181.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, Swam R., 5000 ft., ii.1935, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

The species was described from Uganda, with allotype and paratypes from Nyasaland.

Neolophonotus Engel.

Neolophonotus Engel, 1924, Bull. Soc. R. Ent. Égypte, 1924: 347 (new name).

Lophonotus Macquart, 1838, Mém. Soc. Sci. Agric. Lille, 1838, (3): 241, and Dipt. Exot.

1 (2): 125. (nec Stephens, 1829) (Type: *Asilus chalcogaster* Wiedemann, by designation of Coquillett (1910, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 37: 562).)

Engel (1927, Ann. Transvaal Mus. 12 (2): 132-180) has revised this group of genera and subgenera.

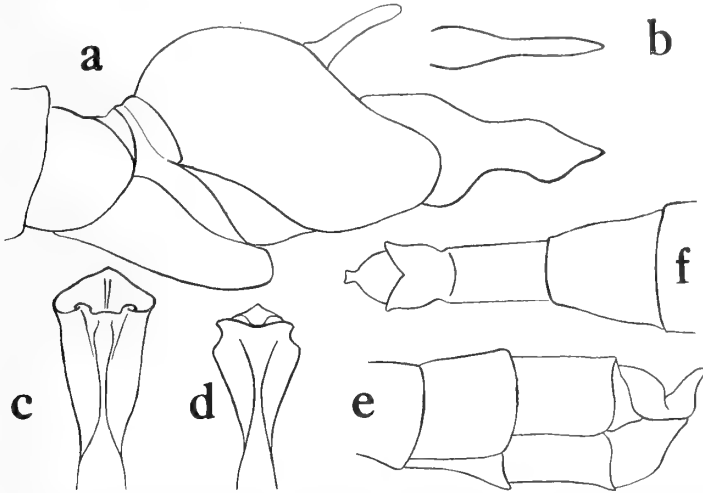


Fig. 7.—(a) *Bactria metoxa*, sp. n., male terminalia; (b) *idem*, aedeagus in dorsal view; (c) *Bactria mixta* Hobby, aedeagus in dorsal view; (d) *Bactria wollastoni* Hobby, aedeagus in dorsal view; (e) *Neolophonotus elgon*, sp. n.; female terminalia in lateral view; (f) *idem*, dorsal view.

Neolophonotus (Neolophonotus) porcellus Speiser

Dysmachus porcellus Speiser, 1910, Schwed. Zool. Exped. Kilimandjaro-Meru 10 (4): 102

Neolophonotus (N.) *porcellus* Engel, 1927, Ann. Transvaal Mus. 12 (2): 158.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 1 ♂, 4 ♀; Bwamba Pass (West Side), 5500-7500 ft., 1 ♂.

A distinct species, readily recognized by the form of the male terminalia. Described from Meru, 3000 m., with a paratype from Kilimandjaro, 2000-3500 m. In the British Museum from the slopes of Mt. Kenya, 6000-8500 ft.

Neolophonotus elgon sp. n.

I am not able to locate this species subgenerically. In general facies it seems to be a *Lophopeltis*, but the sparse mane and the very imperfectly developed discal abdominal bristles distinguish it from all the species of this subgenus known to me. I have not been able to identify the species from Engel's or Curran's keys.

♂. *Head*: face plane, parallel to eye-margin in side view, and extending below the eyes for a distance rather shorter than the length of first antennal segment. Cheeks with white tomentum. Moustache almost entirely white, with a few black bristles on mouth-margin. Lateral hairs on frons mainly white, on ocellar tubercule black. Occipital hairs white in middle, a tuft of black bristles on each side, all proclinate. Lateral occipital hairs white. Antennae black, first two segments with longer bristles black, shorter white. Palpi black with black hairs; proboscis black.

Thorax: rather metallic black, with greyish yellow tomentum. Pronotal bristles white. Mesonotal bristles black; three or four presutural dorsocentrals on each side. Two long presutural achrosticals, and a mane of sparse and short black hairs, scarcely as long as first antennal segment. Short, scattered hairs mainly black, with a few white hairs near middle, and posteriorly. Scutellum with bristles black, one pair on margin and a row of 4-6 in front of these; lateral hair-tufts white. Pleural hairs entirely white, bristles rather yellowish. Halteres yellow, or a little brownish.

Abdomen: black, with greyish-yellow tomentum, thicker laterally and in a band along posterior margins of segments, varying with angle of light. Hairs white, except dorsally on discs of segments, where they are mainly black. Bristles white, confined to a lateral cluster on each side of first tergite, and one or two rather weak ones laterally on second tergite. Terminalia black, with short white hairs and a long white fringe on lower margin of upper forceps (Fig. 6, *f*, *g*).

Legs: black except tarsal segments, and very narrowly at knees, where they are a little reddish. Bristles mainly, and hairs almost entirely, white. Hind femora with only one ventral row of 5-6 stout bristles.

Wings: faintly and evenly greyish, with no apical infuscation. Small cross-vein very slightly beyond middle of discal cell, short and rather inclined.

Length of body, 9 mm.; *of wing*, 6 mm.

♀. Closely resembles male. Abdominal bristles more numerous, though short, and can be detected on most segments; may be either black or white. Ovipositor short, eighth segment nearly as broad as long; lamellae triangular and sharply upturned (Fig. 7, *e*, *f*).

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, Heath Zone, 10,500-11,500 ft., ii.1935, 1 ♂ Type, 1 ♀ Allotype, 2 ♂ 1 ♀ Paratypes.

Neomochtherus O.-S.

Neomochtherus Osten-Sacken, 1878, Cat. Dipt. N. Amer.: 82 (new name).

Mochtherus Loew, 1849, Linn. Ent. 4: 58 (*nec* Schmidt-Goebel, 1846). (Type: *Asilus pallipes* Meigen, by designation of Coquillett (1910, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 37: 571).)

Engel (1927: 132, *et seq.*) has given reasons for removing this genus from synonymy with *Heligmoneura* Bigot and tabulates the generic differences.

Neomochtherus unctus sp. n.

A medium-sized species, with legs mainly black in front, yellow behind. It agrees fairly well with the description of *Heligmoneura monobia* Speiser, from Kilimandjaro, but the leg-markings are different.

♂. *Head*: black, with yellowish tomentum. Facial knob slight, not more than half height of face. Moustache sparse black at sides and above, white in centre. Frontal and ocellar hairs, and occipital bristles black; occipital hairs rather thick, white. Proboscis black, with white hairs at base; palpi black, black-haired. Antennae mainly black, second segment reddish-yellow at base; third segment short elliptical, black with yellow tomentum; arista black, reddish towards tip, only a little longer than third segment.

Thorax: prothorax black, with grey and brown tomentum. Prothoracic bristles yellow, hairs white above and in front, black at sides. Mesonotum with two chocolate-brown stripes not reaching scutellum, narrowly separated by yellow tomentum, and bordered laterally with a narrow and incomplete black stripe, these black stripes uniting posteriorly with a black triangle, base in front, apex touching scutellar suture. Laterally, three spots of yellow-brown tomentum, margined in grey. Bristles black, dorsocentrals extending exactly to transverse suture. Scutellum black, with greyish yellow tomentum and four black marginal bristles. Pleura black, tomentum grey, except on upper margin of mesopleuron where it is golden brown; sparse and fine hairs white, bristles on meta- and hypopleura mainly black. Hairs on sides of mesophragma also black.

Abdomen: black, with grey hind-margins and faint greyish tomentum on disc. Dorsally hairs black. A complete row of bristles just before hind-margins of segments, very short dorsally, becoming long and strong towards sides; mostly black, though some longer ones towards sides may be white. Venter similarly coloured, with longish white hairs and some premarginal white bristles. Terminalia shining black, with hairs and bristles mainly black. (Fig. 6, *e*).

Legs: coxae blackish, with thick grey tomentum; hairs and bristles all white. Femora reddish yellow, all with anterior face blackish. Fore and middle tibiae reddish yellow, obscurely blackish in front; hind tibiae entirely blackish except at base. Fore and middle tarsi with first segment orange, and all other tarsal segments orange at base. Longer bristles mostly white, shorter ones black.

Wings: hyaline, infuscated at tip.

Length of body, 12 mm.; *of wing*, 10 mm.

KENYA: Chania Falls, 4000 ft., x.1934, 1 ♂. Type.

Neoitamus O.-S.

Neoitamus Osten-Sacken, 1878, Cat. Dipt. N. Amer.: 82 (new name).

Itamus Loew, 1849, Linn. Ent. 4: 84 (*nec* Schmidt-Goebel, 1846). (Type: *Asilus cyanurus* Loew, by designation of Coquillett (1910, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 37: 550).)

Neoitamus africanus Ricardo

Neoitamus africanus Ricardo, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) 3: 73.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

This species was described from MT. KENYA, Edge of Forest on S. and E. Slopes, 6000-7000 ft. (S. A. Neave).



Fig. 8.—*Neoitamus africanus* Ricardo, wing.

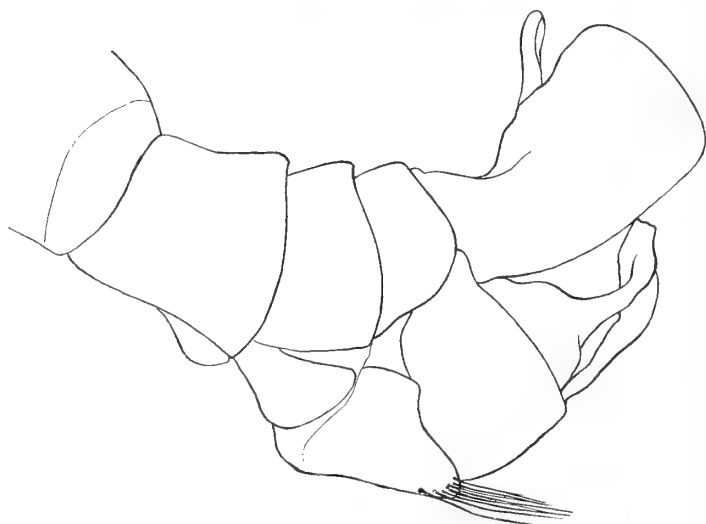


Fig. 9.—*Neoitamus africanus* Ricardo, male terminalia.

The female agrees with the type in all respects except that the moustache contains a few yellow bristles, whereas in Ricardo's three specimens it is absolutely black. In other peculiarities, such as the silvery squamal fringe and the pronounced forward bend of *R*5 about its middle—recalling that in *Cinadus*, but not so sharply angled—the female agrees exactly with the type series.

As apparently only the female has so far been described, I take this opportunity of adding notes on the male.

♂. Moustache as in accompanying female, white in middle, black above and at sides. Wing very markedly browned in apical half, and especially along costal margin, where veins are thickened and darkened and fore border slightly dilated; wing membrane strongly ribbed in marginal cell and first half of first submarginal. Venation as in Fig. 8. Hypopygium as in Fig. 9.

This species is scarcely a typical *Neoitamus*. The non-proclinate occipital bristles, the thickened fore border of the wing, and the form of the male terminalia with laterally flattened and deeply projecting eighth and ninth sternites, suggest the genus *Astochia*, which is the only genus besides *Neoitamus* to have the sixth and seventh abdominal segments included in the ovipositor; but there is no thickening of the first segment of the fore tarsus in this species.

Machimus Lw.

Machimus Loew, 1849, Linn. Ent. 4: 1. (Type: *Asilus chrysitis* Meigen, by designation of Coquillett (1910, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 37: 564).)

Tolmerus Loew, 1849, Linn. Ent. 4: 94. (Type: *Asilus pyragra* Zeller, by designation of Coquillett (1910, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 37: 615).)

Machimus (Machimus) ugandiensis Ricardo

Machimus ugandiensis Ricardo, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) 4: 56.

S.W. UGANDA: Kigezi Province, Mabungo, 6000 ft., xi.1934 (*J. Ford*), 2 ♂, 7 ♀;

UGANDA: Mt. Elgon, Butandiga, 7000 ft., viii.1934 (*J. Ford*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

This species was described from a long series collected by Dr. S. A. Neave at various localities in Uganda. It is probably the same as *M. caudiculatus* Speiser from Kilimandjaro, though Miss Ricardo thought that the pubescence of the legs did not conform to Speiser's description.

Machimus sp.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 9000 ft., x.34 (*J. Ford*), 1 ♀.

Differs from the females of *ugandiensis* in the following characters: third antennal segment shorter, being not more than four times as long as greatest width; fore femora with no long bristly hairs below, all hairs being yellow; pteropleuron, immediately below wing base with a thick tuft of rather long yellow hair. All these characters are variable in the series of *ugandiensis* from one locality, and it is probable that this female represents merely a local variant of that species.

The bare lateral margins of the abdominal tergites in the two following species suggest comparison with *Machimus modestus* Loew, which was described from Asia Minor. I think the smaller size, the greater proportion of white in the moustache of the males, and the reddish brown tarsi of *gymnus* distinguish

them. Superficially, they agree quite well with the description of *T. pammelas* Speiser, from Kilimandjaro, but that species is said to have a small triangular projection of the eighth sternite.

***Machimus* (Tolmerus) *gymnus* sp. n.**

At once distinguished from the preceding species by the much shorter third antennal segment, the excessively bristly thorax, and the lateral bare patches on the abdomen.

♂. *Head*: antennae all black, with black hairs. Third segment not more than four times as long as its greatest breadth (Fig. 10, *a*); arista with short first section, and next section longer than third segment itself. Moustache mainly black, with a number of white bristles along mouth-margin.

Thorax: mesonotal hairs black and stiff, so that dorsum of thorax has an

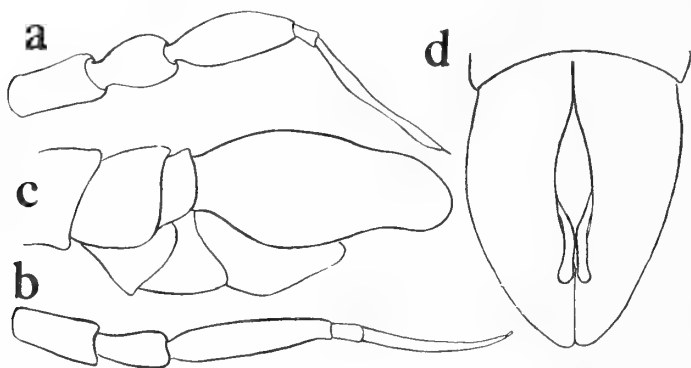


Fig. 10.—(a) *Machimus gymnus*, sp. n., antenna; (b) *Machimus juxta*, sp. n., antenna; (c, d) *Machimus juxta*, sp. n., male terminalia.

unusually bristly appearance. Single specimen is rather greasy, but tomentum appears to be greyish white. Mesopleural hairs also are black and bristle-like; other pleural hairs and bristles pale yellow.

Abdomen: with greyish brown tomentum and bristles, and close-lying yellow hairs, with a few black hairs on dorsum of last two or three segments. Lateral margin of each segment is bare and broadly shining black, with short yellow hairs. Venter with greyish yellow tomentum and yellow hairs. Terminalia very similar to those of the following species. Eighth sternite testaceous; rest of terminalia black with yellow hairs.

Legs: femora and tibiae black; tarsi reddish brown, last segment blackish. Bristles, except those below hind femora, black; a somewhat sparse covering of closely-lying yellow hairs on all legs.

Wings: infuscated at tip up to fork of $R_4 + 5$, in costal cell and in front half of first submarginal cell, where membrane is ribbed.

Length of body, 12 mm.; *of wing*, 9 mm.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, Heath Zone, 10,500–11,500 ft.; 1 ♂. Type.

***Machimus* (Tolmerus) *juxta* sp. n.**

Very like the preceding species, especially in having bare lateral abdominal margins, and in the form of the male terminalia (Fig. 10, *c*, *d*). It is distinguished by the longer third antennal segment (Fig. 10, *b*); by the weaker thoracic bristles; by having conspicuous long yellow hairs below the fore femora; and by the entirely black tarsi.

The female differs from the male in the more completely black moustache in which the white hairs are confined to the mouth-margin, and in the sparser yellow hairs on the legs.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Nyeri Track, 10,500–11,000 ft. (*J. Ford*), 1 ♂. Type; Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 10,000 ft. (*F. W. Edwards*), 1 ♀. Allotype.

***Ommatius* Wied.**

Ommatius Wiedemann, 1821, Dipt. Exot.: 213. (Type: *Asilus marginellus* Fabr., by designation of Coquillett (1910, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 37: 579).)

Emphysomera Schiner, 1866, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 15: 632, 845. (Type: *Ommatius conopsoides* Wied. by original designation: 845).)

Ommatinus Becker, 1925, Ent. Mitteil. 14: 65, 80. (Type: *Ommatius pinguis* Wulp, by designation of Engel (1926, Flieg. Pal. Reg. 4 (2): 37).)

The genus *Ommatinus* was erected on the assumption that the type of *Ommatius* Wd. was *chinensis* Fabr., Becker having overlooked Coquillett's fixation of *marginellus* Fabr. as type. Since *marginellus* would come within the limits of *Ommatinus* as defined by Becker, this genus is synonymous with *Ommatius* sensu stricto, even if the characters on which it is founded are accepted as being of generic value. *Emphysomera* may usefully be retained as a subgenus.

The present collection contains four species of this genus. The African *Ommatius* are so poorly known that it is difficult to name any of them with certainty, but only one is sufficiently inconsistent with published descriptions to be described as new. I also take this opportunity of describing a very striking species from the same region, which appears to be unrecorded.

***Ommatius* sp., near *canicoxa* Speiser**

? *Ommatius canicoxa* Speiser, 1913, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr. 1913: 142.

A series of specimens in this collection, and others already in the Museum, show some variation, but the male terminalia, even after dissection, appear to be precisely similar (Fig. 6, *a*, *b*). A medium to rather small species, mainly black, with hind femora and tibiae obscurely orange on basal half, fore and middle legs orange behind.

♂. *Head*: face with white tomentum. Hairs and bristles of moustache white near mouth-margin, black in two rows above. Antennae entirely black; third segment pear-shaped, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, with a little bronze tomentum. Palpi black with fine pale yellow hairs; proboscis black, normal length, hairs below pale.

Thorax: mesonotum black with thin bronze dusting, paler or whitish on sides and on scutellum; some trace of two greyish yellow longitudinal stripes. Bristles black, dorsocentrals not reaching suture. Pleura with black ground colour and thick whitish yellow tomentum. Pronotal, pteropleural and most of metapleural bristles black, other hairs and bristles pale. Halteres yellow-stalked, red-tipped.

Abdomen: brownish black, rather bare, shining, with dull brown segmentations. Hairs black on disc, yellow on hind- and side-margins. Venter similar, except that hairs are longer and pale.

Legs: fore coxae extensively orange in ground colour, especially in front; middle coxae a little orange in front, otherwise coxae black, with pale yellow hairs and bristles. Fore femora with anterodorsal black stripe, and weak pale bristles below; fore tibiae with anterior pale brown stripe extending into a black ring at tip; first tarsal segment yellow black at tip, others black. Middle legs similar, but femora have at least two strong black bristles below. Hind trochanters black, femora black on apical two-thirds above, apical one-third below, orange at base, boundary between these areas not sharply defined. Several strong black bristles below, which in this particular specimen are black. Hind tibiae black on a little more than apical half, orange at base. Hind tarsi all black.

Wings: tip infuscated as far as posterior crossvein, and also in tips of anal and axillary cells; deeply browned along fore border of marginal cell. Anterior wing margin not dilated, though vein *R*₁ is thickened and runs very close to costal border.

Length of body, 9 mm.; *of wing*, 8 mm.

The above description is drawn up from one male from RUWENZORI, Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. Variation consists chiefly in reduction in the amount of orange on the hind femora and in the spines below them, which are more often pale and weak. In some specimens, mainly females, all coxae are black in ground colour. A male from Lualaba R., 2500-4000 ft., 5.v.07 (*S. A. Neave*), has the anterior wing margin distinctly dilated, though in other respects it is quite normal.

This species differs from Speiser's description of *canicoxa* in the stripes on the fore and middle tibiae, and in the virtually undilated wing. Compared with the type of *O. fallax* Bigot the present species is distinguished by the much smaller size, by lacking the very conspicuous wing-dilation, and by the structure of the terminalia.

I have seen the following specimens in addition to those mentioned above:

In the present collection: RUWENZORI, Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Kilembe, 4500 ft., 4 ♂, 4 ♀; Mobuku Valley, c. 4000 ft., 1 ♂, 2 ♀; UGANDA, Mbarara, 1 ♀; Budongo Forest, 1 ♀ (all *F. W. Edwards*).

RUWENZORI: Kyarumba, 4500 ft., 3 ♀; and Nyamgasani Valley, 6400 ft., 1 ♀ (*D. R. Buxton*).

In Mr. J. F. Shillito's collection: RUWENZORI, Fort Portal, 10.v.36, 1 ♀; Nyakasura, 26.i.35, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Bikoni, 7000-8000 ft., xii.34, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; (all *J. F. Shillito*).

***Ommatius* (?) *chiastoneurus* Speiser**

Ommatius chiastoneurus Speiser, 1910, Schwed. Zool. Exped. Kilimandjaro-Meru 10 (4): 105.

Differs from Speiser's description in the following points: moustache almost entirely black-haired, the usual white lower portion being confined to a few hairs and bristles on the mouth-margin; palpi with long pale yellow hairs; third antennal segment equal in length to two others together, about four times as long as wide. The hind femora are unusually slender for this genus.

As Speiser remarks, this species somewhat resembles *O. mayottae* Bigot, of which I have been able to see the type, but is less robust, and the black moustache and the red, black-tipped first hind-tarsal segment serve to distinguish it. One may remark here that (again as suggested by Speiser), there seems to be no reason for separating *mayottae* Bigot from *pulchripes* Bigot, described earlier in the same paper; unfortunately, I was not able to see the type of *pulchripes*. I think the combined species is only a form of *O. chinensis* Fabr. Its distribution in the islands off the east coast of Africa is quite in accordance with this view.

RUWENZORI: Mt. Karangora, 8000-9000 ft., (*F. W. Edwards*), 1 ♀; and Nyamgasani Valley, 8000-9000 ft. (*D. R. Buxton*), 1 ♀.

A third female from UGANDA, Kigezi Distr., Kanaba, 7800 ft., is conspicuously smaller and more slender than the above, and has narrower grey abdominal segmentations, but otherwise I can see no clear specific difference between them.

***Ommatius* (*Emphysomera*) *macroscelis* Bezzi**

Ommatius macroscelis Bezzi, 1906, Bull. Soc. Entom. Ital. 37, 1905 (Ditteri Eritrei): 292.

UGANDA: Mbarara, 15.xi.1934; 1 ♂

I think this is correctly referred to Bezzi's species, though it is distinctly smaller (6 mm.), and there is no trace of the tuft of robust black bristles on the posterior coxae, to which he refers. *O. macroscelis* Bezzi was described from Eritrea.

Ommatius dasypogon sp. n.

A striking species, with thick white moustache practically confined to the mouth-margin, with only two pairs of black bristles above, and with the peculiarly complicated hypopygium found in *O. ornatipes* and its allies. It is greatly to be regretted that the single male available has lost both hind tarsi, which might have been expected to show ornamental feathering, as in *ornatipes* Engel, recalling that in many male Dolichopodidae.

♂. *Head*: face broad, over half width of an eye, with thick snow-white

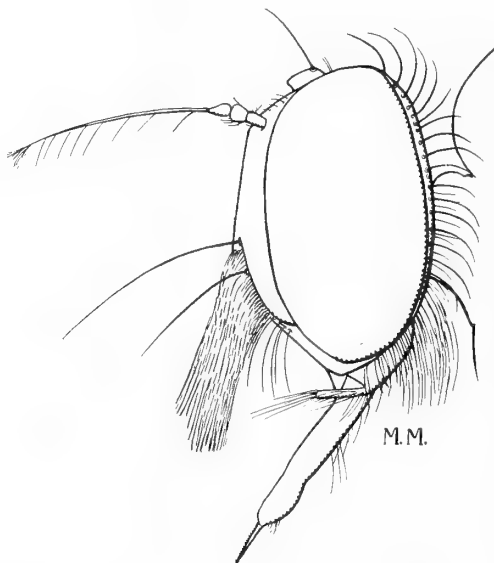


Fig. 11.—*Ommatius dasypogon*, sp. n., head.

tomentum. Moustache snow-white, exceptionally thick, and forming a flat tuft about equal in length to the proboscis; above this only two pairs of black bristles, upper half of face quite bare (Fig. 11). Antennae all black; first two segments short, subequal; third segment about equal to second, with a very long arista, three times length of rest of antenna, pectinate along its whole length, and with a distinct tuft of hairs at tip. Ocellar and occipital bristles black, proclinate. Proboscis and palpi black, with pale yellow hairs.

Thorax: Ground colour shining black, thinly covered with bronze tomentum, and showing ground colour through rubbing. Pleura similar, more thickly covered with whitish tomentum, hairs and bristles pale.

Abdomen: similar, with testaceous segmentations. All hairs and bristles pale. Terminalia as figured (Fig. 6, c),

Legs: fore coxae orange, middle brown, hind black, all with white tomentum and pale hairs and bristles. Fore legs yellow; femora with indistinct antero-dorsal stripe, and very weak yellow bristles below; tibiae with pale brownish anterior stripe; first and second tarsal segments yellow, others black, with a line of yellow hairs dorsally. Middle legs similar. Hind femora and tibiae yellow, with black stripes before and behind; [hind tarsi missing].

Wings: not dilated; anterior crossvein at apical third of discal cell. Wing almost hyaline, faintly infuscated in all cells, but with no brown colouration.

Length of body, 10 mm.; *of wing*, 8 mm.

UGANDA: Lake Nabugabo, 13.xi.34; 1 ♂. Type.

This is readily distinguished from *ornatipes*, which has all the facial pilosity and the moustache yellow, and different terminalia. No others of the group appear to have been described, but there are representatives of two or three closely allied species standing unnamed in the British Museum.

***Ommatius imperator* sp. n.**

A large, robust species, conspicuous for its bright yellow wings, with black tips.

♂. *Head*: moustache white below, with three or four pairs of black bristles above. Upper edge of moustache only reaches middle of face, which has white tomentum below this level and bronze tomentum above, and on frons. First antennal segment reddish brown, second bright orange with black hairs, third somewhat darker, long, pear-shaped, with reddish brown arista. Proboscis and palpi black, with yellow bristles.

Thorax: bright yellow or reddish above, with a pair of dark brown longitudinal stripes, and two brown spots on each side of these. Scutellum with brown tomentum except at extreme corners, which are whitish. Pleura with chocolate brown tomentum from notopleural suture to bases of coxae. Mesophragma with whitish tomentum. Halteres brown stalked, white-tipped. Hairs and bristles black.

Abdomen: chocolate brown, feebly shining, hind margins of first three segments weakly cinereous, hairs black. Venter similar, some long hairs whitish. Terminalia as figured (Fig. 6, *d*), dark reddish brown, with yellow hairs.

Legs: Fore coxae reddish brown, others black, with thick white tomentum, and white hairs and bristles. Fore femora black on basal half, red on apical half; fore tibiae reddish yellow, obscurely darker towards tip; fore tarsi similar. Middle femora black with preapical red ring; tibiae and tarsi like preceding pair, but rather more extensively dark. Hind femora black except at base, with a ventral row of stout black bristles; hind tibiae black, bright orange at base; hind tarsi black or rather reddish.

Wings: bright orange from base of wing to root of radial fork and of second posterior cell; from this point to tip of wing, black.

Length of body, 15 mm.; *of wing*, 15 mm.

♀. Precisely similar.

UGANDA: Toro, Daro (or Durro) Forest, 4000–4500 ft., 25–29.x.1911, 1 ♂ Type, 1 ♂ Allotype, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Paratypes; Southern Toro, Mbarara, Fort Portal Rd., 3800–4200 ft., 22–24.x.1911, 1 ♂ (all *S. A. Neave*).

W. UGANDA: Ankole, Kalinzu Forest, 1 ♂ Paratype (*T. H. E. Jackson*) [in the Oxford Museum].

BOMBYLIIDAE

The eleven specimens belong to four species, all of which are already recorded from this region. There are no new species.

All the specimens were collected by Dr. F. W. Edwards, and unless it is otherwise stated, are from the Ruwenzori Range, Uganda.

Bombylius Linn.

Bombylius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. Ed. X: 606. (Type: *Bombylius major* Linn., by designation of Latreille (1810, Consid. Gén., 443).)

Bombylius terminatus Beck.

Bombylius terminatus Becker, 1910, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1910: 24.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., 2 ♂; Mpanga Valley, 6000 ft., 1 ♂; Mobuku Valley, 7300 ft., 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

This species was described from Nairobi, and has been recorded from several localities in Kenya and Uganda. Legge and Wollaston took it on Ruwenzori in 1906.

Bombylius mollis Bezzi

Bombylius mollis Bezzi, 1921, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. 18: 15.

Bombylius disjunctus Bezzi, 1921, loc. cit.: 15; Hesse, 1938, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. 34: 153.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Widely distributed in S. and E. Africa.

Bombylius auricomus Bezzi

Bombylius auricomus Bezzi, 1924, Bomb. Ethiop. Reg., 44.

KENYA: Chania Falls, 4000 ft., 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Described from Abyssinia, and recorded from Nyasaland and Natal.

Anthrax Scop.

Anthrax Scopoli, 1763, Ent. Carniol.: 358 (nec. auct.). (Type: *Musca anthrax* Linn., monotypic as *morio* Scop., nec Linn.)

Argyramoeba Schiner, 1860, Wien. Ent. Monatschr. 4: 51. (Type: *Anthrax tripunctata* Wied., by designation of Coquillett (1910, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 37: 510).)

***Anthrax nigerrimus ocellatus* Bezzi**

Anthrax nigerrimus ocellatus Bezzi, 1924, Bomb. Ethiop. Reg.: 165.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., 2 ♂.

Described from Mpanga Forest, Toro, 4800 ft. This and the typical form are recorded from similar altitudes at various places in Kenya and Uganda, including Mt. Elgon.

Plate I
RUWENZORI: NAMWAMBA VALLEY
Partly dry flood-bed of River Namwamba at Kilembe
Habitat of *Stichopogon punctum* Lw.



PRESENTED
30 MAR 1939



Plate II
RUWENZORI: MOBUKU VALLEY
Bracken area on Bikoni hill (Portal Peaks in background)
Habitat of *Bactria wollastoni* Hobby



PRESENTED
30 MAR 1939

